MAY 13, 1773. THE NUMBER 1137.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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TO THE CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

SIR,

I FIND that you have, like many other controverſial Writers, when preſſed hard by an Argument, when oppoſed with Reſolution and Earneſtneſs, but eſpecially when convicted of a Miſrepreſentation of Facts, and Miſrecital of Evidence, cried out againſt a bigotted Zeal, and the Meanneſs of perſonal Invective. This is a common Practice, and what I confeſs I expected from you.

I ſhall not take up your Time now with ſhowing the miſchievous Tendency of your Doctrine, nor inſiſt, on an old Argument, that if Man will not be deterred from ſinning by Threats of *eternal* Puniſhment we can have but little Reaſon to ſuppoſe they will by ſuch as are finite; but ſhall make it my Buſineſs, in this Letter, to prove that the Charge I have brought againſt you, and which you complain ſo heavily of, however *unpolite* it may appear, is unqueſtionably true.

You had produced certain Texts to prove that God's Mercy is ſo great as to extend even to impenitent and incorrigible Sinners. I denied that they did prove it, and ſhowed that thoſe Texts were applied to ſuch Perſons only as *repent, and turn from their evil Ways*. I ſaw with Concern, and I muſt own with Indignation, that you either had ſuppreſſed Part of one of thoſe Texts, or that you did not know that the Part you quoted belonged to the Part you omitted in your Quotations, and that you took no Notice of numberleſs Texts which made againſt you. I therefore ſaid, *you were either a very unfair Writer, or knew but little of the Scriptures.*

The Prophet Joel, Chapter ii. 12th & 13th Verſes, ſays, *Turn ye to me with all your Heart, and with Faſting, and with Weeping, and with Mourning, and rent your Heart and not your Garments, and turn unto the Lord your God; for he is gracious and merciful, ſlow to Anger, and of great Kindneſs, and repenteth him of the Evil.* But you took Care to quote only the latter Part of theſe Texts; that is, as much of it as you thought would ſuit your Purpoſe. Or, if you had in View the ſame Words in the Prophet Jonah, it was a Miſapplication of them; for they are applicable only to ſuch as truly repent, as was the Caſe of the Ninevites, and as you might or muſt have ſeen in the 3d Chapter and 10th Verſe, *And God ſaw their Works that they turned from their evil Ways, and God repented of the Evil that he had ſaid he would do unto them, and he did it not.* I affirmed, that there was not one Text in the Scriptures which gives the leaſt Hope to impenitent Sinners; and I again affirm it, and maintain that the Scriptures expreſsly declare, that *they have a fearful Looking for of Judgment, that they ſhall never enter into the Kingdom of God and of Chriſt, and that they ſhall be puniſhed with an everlaſting Deſtruction from the Preſence of the Lord and from the Glory of his Power*; and that although God is, in them, repreſented as moſt merciful, and of long Suffering, yet he is always deſcribed as infinitely *holy and juſt, and terrible in his Judgment.* Now not to know this ſhows a very ſuperficial Knowledge of the Scriptures; and to know it, and paſs it over, as you have done, muſt certainly juſtify my Charge againſt you.

I am ſorry to ſay it, Sir, that throughout our whole Controverſy you have fallen far ſhort of ſupporting the Character of a candid and ingenuous Diſputant. In your firſt Letter, you miſrepreſented Facts. You endeavoured to ſupport your Doctrine of an *univerſal Reſtitution to Happineſs* by Arguments drawn from the univerſal Conſent of Mankind. Theſe Arguments depended upon a Miſrepreſentation of Facts; as, I think, I proved in my firſt Letter. For there I ſhowed that Mankind, ſo far from agreeing in a Matter beyond the Reach of human Reaſon, had not *univerſally* agreed in a Belief even of the firſt and moſt evident Truth, the *Exiſtence of a God*; and that, contrary to your Aſſertion, the *Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and almoſt all Nations, and Chriſtians in all Ages of the Church, had believed that the incurably Wicked will be puniſhed for ever*; and this I proved by Authorities from the Poets, from Plato, from our Divines, and the primitive Fathers. You quoted a Paſſage from Phædo, which you thought favoured your Opinion, but it was no more to your Purpoſe than the Arguments you borrowed from the *Brachmans* and *Chineſe*; for they may well be ſuppoſed to depend on *Tradition*, and may, with much more Propriety, be applied to the *Reſtitution of Immortality* than to the *univerſal Reſtitution of human Nature.* But if it had been much more to your Purpoſe, was it like a fair and candid Diſputant not to acknowledge that there were other Paſſages in *Plato* which made againſt you? How far from being candid and ingenuous do you appear in your fourth Letter? How ſtrangely do you repreſent my Defence of our Tranſlation of the Teſtament! And what a Miſt do you attempt to raiſe around you! Or elſe to what Purpoſe is that Confuſion of Texts, and that Parade of Criticiſm on the Words αιων & αιωνιος? Do you not repreſent me as having never acknowledged that αιων ſignifies an *Age*, the *World*, &c. as well as *Eternity*? And yet, have I not ſhown that though its true and original Meaning is *ever-exiſting*, and therefore properly enough expreſſes our Idea of Eternity, it has been applied by ſome Writers, both ſacred and profane, to ſignify the Duration of the *World* and of Man's Life, and thence was uſed to ſignify *World* and *Life*? I had confeſſed that αιων is uſed by a certain Writer to ſignify the Spinal Marrow, and ſhowed that the Word was well applied, becauſe the Seat of the *immortal* Soul was ſuppoſed to be in the Pineal Gland. When you you were ſhowing the Abſurdity of miſapplying αιων, why did you not try what farther Nonſenſe you could make of the Texts, by rendering it *Spinal Marrow* or *Pineal Gland*? Was this fair, was it candid? Was it not rather, at leaſt, trifling with me, and impoſing on your Readers? I acknowledge that the Texts, as you have tranſlated them, are *abſurd*, and *arrant Nonſenſe*; but who, in his Senſes, would render them as you have rendered them for me? Did I not tell you, that *it was always eaſy to determine which of thoſe Meanings ſhould be affixed to it; and that although* αιων *had thoſe ſeveral Meanings,* αιωνιος *had but one, and that it conſtantly ſignified* ETERNAL *and* EVERLASTING? And to prove this, I ſhowed that Plato and Ariſtotle had applied it as an Epithet to *God*, as well as the ſacred Writers. In Anſwer to this, you have endeavoured to ſhow that it was applied, in the Texts I referred to, to our *Saviour*. But ſuppoſe it was, do you offer any Arguments, but ſuch as are founded on mere Conjecture, to prove that it might not, and was not applied to him in the fulleſt Import and utmoſt Extent of the Word? And I might aſk you, did Plato and Ariſtotle apply it to our *Saviour*? Abſurd! Or could Nebuchadnezzar? But unhappily for you, Sir, αιων, a Word which you acknowledge is of leſs certain Import, is uſed by our *bleſſed Saviour* himſelf to expreſs the *eternal* Duration of the *Kingdom and the Power, and the Glory, of God the Father*, Matthew vi, 13th. And here I muſt obſerve, that you carefully avoided taking any Notice of two Texts I urged againſt you, namely, Geneſis iii, 22d, *leſt they eat and live for ever* (εις τον αιωνα) and Micah vth and 2d, *whoſe Goings forth have been from of old, from* EVERLASTING (εξ ημερων αιωνος). Although I had told you, that according to your own Conſtruction of the Words, and the Scripture Doctrine, αιων, in thoſe Texts, muſt ſignify *for ever* (for you had acknowledged that our Saviour *was from everlaſting*, and that if our firſt Parents had eaten of the Tree of Life they would have lived *for ever*) when you aſſerted ſo roundly "*that* εις τους αιωνας των αιωνων *ſignifies a Time far exceeding that in Duration deſcribed by the Terms* εις τον αιωνα, *limiting the Duration of the Puniſhments prepared for Sinners by their aionian Lord and King, as may be eaſily diſcovered by any Perſon the leaſt acquainted with the Greek Language*;" did you know that there was ſuch a Text as this, "*And the Devil that deceived them was caſt into the Lake of Fire and Brimſtone, where the Beaſt and the falſe Prophet are, and ſhall be tormented Day and Night for ever and ever* (εις τους αιωνας των αιωνων) Revelations xxth and 10th. And if you did not, what can you ſay for your *Knowledge* of the Scriptures? And if you did, how can you reſent my calling you an *unfair Writer*? But "any one, the leaſt acquainted with the Greek Language, may eaſily diſcover the Difference between thoſe Expreſſions." Did you make this Remark to ſhow that you knew the Difference between the ſingular and plural Number? For this is really all that I can diſcover from your Obſervation; for are not both Expreſſions often applied to the ſame Thing, and, as I have ſhown above, is not that very Expreſſion, which you ſay is far ſhort of the other in Duration, applied to what you muſt and do acknowledge is infinite and *endleſs*, the *Power of God the Father*?

But you ſay, "*you never intended to rely upon the vague and ambiguous Meaning of a Word, which, like a Noſe of Wax, may be transformed into this or the other Shape, to prove the Truth of the Propoſition you defend.*" You ſeem indeed, Sir, to have a Knack at *transforming your Noſe of Wax into this or the other Shape*; but the Wax you are now handling ſeems to be too ſtiff, it is by no Means pliant enough for your Purpoſe. You have laboured hard in working of it, and gone far, very far, for the Materials and Implements of your plaſtick Art. But, after all, every Judge of your Performance will pronounce *that you have made but an awkward Noſe of it.* It is true, that, from the Imperfection of all Languages, there are Words which *have ambiguous Meanings*; and which, in the Hands or Mouths of artful Quibblers, have aſſumed different Forms, and have been productive of much Confuſion and Miſchief. But it is almoſt always eaſy for a judicious and attentive Reader to diſcover the Impoſition, and to determine the true Import of the Word. And I think I can venture to ſay, that in the Holy Scriptures there is leſs Room for Quibbling than in any other Writings, of the ſame Extent, in the World. Whoever believes they are of divine Inſpiration muſt think ſo; and whoever will examine them, without Prejudice, will find that it is ſo. Is it probable, that, in Point of ſo much Importance to Mankind, the *Holy Spirit* would have expreſſed himſelf ſo obſcurely as not to be underſtood by Men of leſs Learning, and Acuteneſs of Penetration, than the *Chriſtian Layman*? By no Means. The Scriptures, in all Matters of real Importance, which were intended as a Revelation to us, are ſufficiently clear and expreſs. It is true, that to underſtand them properly we muſt be able to read them in the Languages in which they were written, or in a true and faithful Tranſlation, which we may thank God we have. This has often been affirmed and proved, by Men of infinitely greater Abilities than you or I.

In your fourth Letter, you again lay yourſelf open to the *heavy Charge I brought againſt you.* For you quote the following Texts, "*God will* ALL *Men ſhould be reſtored and come to the Acknowledgment of the Truth; that Jeſus Chriſt taſteth Death for* ALL," &c. when you ſhould, or muſt have known, that the firſt Text only teaches us that God *wills* that *all* Men ſhould *repent* and *believe*; and "*that he deſireth not the Death of a Sinner, but rather that he may turn from his Wickedneſs and live*;" and that it could not mean, as you would have us believe it does, that *all* Men ſhall be reſtored after Death; for the Scriptures expreſsly ſay, that *no unclean Thing ſhall ever enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; that the Wicked cannot paſs from Hell to Heaven; that he that is filthy ſhall be filthy ſtill*; that *as the Tree falleth ſo it lieth*; and that *there is no Room for Repentance in the Grave*; and that *all* Men, in the ſecond Text, only means *all*, whether *Jews* or *Gentiles*, all who *believe*. For our Saviour ſays, *he that believeth not ſhall be damned*, and *ſhall never ſee Life*; and does not ſay himſelf that his *Blood was ſhed for all*, but *for many*. See Matthew xxvi. 28th, Mark xiv. 24th; or, as St. Luke has it, *which was ſhed for you*, Luke xxii. 20th.

And you have expoſed yourſelf as much, Sir, in your laſt Letter, in your Attempt to prove that by αιωνια St. Paul did not mean *eternal*, when he ſaid, 2d Corinthians, iv. and 18th, *The Things that are ſeen are temporal* (προσκαιρα) *but the Things that are not ſeen are eternal* (αιωνια.) For to do this you fly back to the 17th Verſe; which you diſtort, diſmember, and tranſlate contrary to all Rules of Conſtruction. The original Words run thus, το γαρ παραυτικα ελαφρον της θλιψεως ημων, καθ' υπερβολην εις υπερβολην αιωνιον βαρος δοξης κατεργαζεται ημιν; which you render, *For the momentary Lightneſs of our Tribulation worketh for us a Weight of Glory* (καθ' υπερβολην εις υπερβολην αιωνιον) *exceedingly far more than* αιωνιον. Here you have moſt unfairly ſlipped the Comma from υπερβολην, and placed it after αιωνιον; and, conntrary to all the Rules of Conſtruction, ſeparated the Adjective αιωνιον, *eternal*, from the Subſtantive βαρος, *Weight*, and interpoſed καθ' υπερβολην εις υπερβολην; or you would have applied thoſe Words to βαρος, as the Tranſlators of the Teſtament have, to expreſs the *exceeding Weight* of Glory, or at leaſt to κατεργαζεται, which would then ſignify that their Afflictions would moſt *efficaciouſly and abundantly work for them*, or procure a glorious Reward, *infinite* in Degree and Duration. By what Rule of Conſtruction have you applied the *hyperbolically hyperbolical* Expreſſion, as you term it, to enhance the Meaning of αιωνιον? But had any Man, except yourſelf, ever any Reaſon to think that it required any Word to enhance its Meaning? For is the Duration of future Rewards any Where expreſſed in Scripture by any other Words than εις τον αιωνα, or by this very Word αιωνιον? Could then St. Paul ſay that their Rewards would be of longer Duration than our Saviour had promiſed they ſhould be? Surely he could not. I know you have told me, that by παντοτε the eternal Duration of Rewards is expreſſed; but as παντοτε is not more expreſſive than εις τον αιωνα, or αιωνιον, as I will prove hereafter, and even if it were, as there is no Adjective derived from it, it could by no Means be applied to βαρος, *Weight*. Now if this Word could not be applied, and αιωνιον, or *aionion*, is the only Adjective uſed in the Scriptures to expreſs the Duration of Rewards and Puniſhments, St. Paul could uſe no other Word; and this, being applied by our Saviour himſelf to expreſs the *eternal* Duration of that glorious Recompenſe the Apoſtles expected, could require nothing to *enhance* its Meaning. Καθ' υπερβολην εις υπερβολην then can not be applied in the Text to *extend the Meaning of* αιωνιον; and therefore your laboured Criticiſm by no Means proves that αιωνια, in the following Text, does not ſignify *eternal*. But let us for a Moment examine theſe Texts. In our Tranſlation, which is much more grammatical, juſt, and elegant, than yours, they are thus: *For our light Affliction, which is but for a Moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory*; while *we look not at the Things which are ſeen, but at the Things which are not ſeen*; *for the Things which are ſeen are temporal* (προσκαιρα) *but the Things which are not ſeen are eternal* (αιωνια.) In the firſt of theſe Texts, the beautiful Antitheſis in the Original, between παραυτικα and αιωνιον, and ελαφρον and βαρος, is preſerved; that is, between a MOMENTARY *Affliction* and ETERNAL *Glory*, and the LIGHTNESS *of that Affliction*, and *an exceeding* WEIGHT *of Glory*, the certain Recompenſe of it; and the Senſe is ſo clear and full that it needs no Explanation. In the other (Verſe 18th) the Apoſtle ſays, that all his Afflictions appear momentary and inconſiderable, *whilſt he regards not the viſible and* TRANSITORY *Things of this Life, but views with the Eye of Faith the inviſible and* ETERNAL *Things of the Life to come.* And here again, this divine and incomparable Writer has another Antitheſis, namely, between προσκαιρα and αιωνια, *temporal* and *eternal*. But you ſay, that the "Contraſt may be ſufficiently ſtrong without ſuppoſing αιωνιος to ſignify eternally; *for an Hour and an Age bear an* ANTITHESIS *ſufficiently ſtrong* to overthrow your Concluſion," &c. It is certain there is a wide Difference between an Hour and an *Age*; but could an *Age* of Rewards, which muſt ſome Time or other have an End, be thought a ſufficient Recompenſe for a Life of Afflictions and Perſecution? Or could any Thing leſs than an Expectation of *eternal* Happineſs alleviate their Diſtreſs, and beguile the lingering Hours of Miſery? What leſs could make Years of Tribulation appear *but as a Moment!* It is evident then that αιωνια here means *eternal*, and is elegantly oppoſed to προσκαιρα, *temporal*. But you tell me, that "καιρος, *in its genuine Meaning, ſignifies a very ſhort Time, and is, for that Reaſon, oppoſed to the Word* αιων, *which ſignifies a very long Time.*" This is a ſtrange Aſſertion! and moſt ſtrangely introduced, for we have nothing to do with καιρος any farther than as being the Root of προσκαιρος which every one, the leaſt acquainted with Greek, knows literally ſignifies *for a Time, temporary, tranſient.*

As to καιρος, if you had had Recourſe again to your *Hebrew*, you might have found that it is derived from a Word which ſignifies *to meet*; and if you had condeſcended to conſult your *Lexicons*, you would have ſeen that its *genuine Meaning* is *proper Time, Seaſon, or Opportunity*. Schindler, Thuanus, Geſnerus, Junius, and others, in their Folio Græco-Latinum Lexicon on the Word, ſay, "*Neque vero καιρος ſpecies eſt temporis, quemadmodum indicat* Valla; *diverſum magis eſt quam pars*; *& omnino plus quiddam eſt quam tempus*; *nempe articulus, ipſumque momentum ac punctum, ut aiunt, in quo res ſit agenda. Eſt autem proprie* χρονος *quoties de genere, ſeu modo ſpatioſe temporis agitur, veluti ſeculum, annus, menſis, dies, hora*: Καιρος *autem, cum ſentimus opportunitatem rei gerendæ*." That is, Καιρος *is not a Species of Time, as* Valla *ſhows, and is very different from a Part of it; and, in Fact, is ſomething more than mere Time, namely, the very Inſtant, or Nick of Time, as they ſay, in which any Thing is to be done. But* χρονος *is properly uſed when we ſpeak of the Kind, Meaſure, or Space of Time, an Age, a Year, a Month, a Day, an Hour; but* καιρος, *when we mean an* OPPORTUNITY *of doing any Thing.* Your Aſſertion then, concerning the true Import of χρονος καιρος, and αιων, is contrary to that of the beſt Lexicographers and Criticks, has no Foundation but in *Whim*, and is an Impoſition on the Publick,

I think I have fully proved *that you are an unfair Writer, or that you are not well acquainted with the Scriptures.* And this I have done by ſhowing that you have omitted, in your Quotations, ſuch Parts of Texts as made againſt your Doctrine; that by a forced, falſe, and ungrammatical Conſtruction, you have endeavoured to accommodate others to your *Hypotheſis*; and that you have moſt glaringly miſrepreſented a clear and expreſs Scripture Doctrine; that you have been evaſive in your Defence, taking no Notice of ſeveral Texts urged againſt you, and flying even to *Socinianiſm* to ſupport your Opinion; and that you have denied that the Expreſſion εις τους αιωνας των αιωνων is applied in Scripture to future Puniſhments, whereas it is expreſsly ſo in Revelations xx. 10th. I will conclude, for the preſent, making no other Apology for the Freedom I have taken with you than this, that I could by no Means ſacrifice my Reaſon and Religion to a miſtaken and treacherous Complaiſance.

Surely, Sir, in defending a Scripture Doctrine, and one of ſuch Importance to Mankind, *Zeal* is natural and becoming; and had I manifeſted a leſs Degree of it on this Occaſion, I might be juſtly charged with Lukewarmneſs, Hypocriſy, or Timidity. I am, Sir, &c.

AN ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

P. S. I have juſt received your ſeventh Letter, in Rind's Gazette of April 22d, 1773, in which you have given me freſh Cauſe to complain of your Diſingenuity.

I had told *Philopſychus*, that "Reaſon alone afforded no *ſufficient Arguments*, even in a future State;" and you, "that if we would conſider, that from the Frailty of human Nature *we are apt to believe what we wiſh*, and that our reaſoning Faculties are very imperfect, we muſt confeſs that *Reaſon alone* is not a *ſufficient Guide* in our preſent Inquiry," eſpecially as it ſo often fails us in Inquiries which appear perfectly within its Reach and Comprehenſion; that "therefore it would be much more "to our Purpoſe to examine what is the *Declaration of God* than what is "the *Opinion of Man*, with Reſpect to our preſent Diſpute." And pray where was the Impropriety of telling you this, when your "*Inquiry was whether finite Puniſhments could be defended by Arguments drawn from Reaſon?* And yet you have endeavoured to repreſent it as an Abſurdity! But what you have chiefly laboured at, in your two firſt Columns, is to prove that I have denied you the *Exerciſe of your Reaſon in Matters of Religion.* This is an ungenerous Miſrepreſentation. I had adviſed you not to truſt ſolely to Reaſon, becauſe ſo weak and ſo liable to be biaſſed by your *Wiſhes*. And here you cry out, "and do you really *wiſh* that future Puniſhments may be *eternal*?" Now to what Purpoſe is this quibbling, ſophiſtical Queſtion, if it is not to repreſent me as a Perſon "*of an enthuſiaſtick Turn of Mind*?" Or at leaſt it was a *Shuffle* to evade the Force of the Obſervation. For ſince you wiſh, *as a Man of Senſe and Humanity, that future Puniſhments may be finite*, may we not ſuſpect that your "*Wiſh is Father to your Thoughts*;" and have we not often obſerved that warm Wiſhes, and a heated Imagination, have deprived Men of the free Exerciſe of their Reaſon? I had adviſed you therefore to examine the Scriptures, and had hinted that your Examination ſhould be directed by *unprejudiced Reaſon.* How little you regarded the Hint, I leave to every impartial and intelligent Reader to determine. You ſay, "*if you do not wiſh ſo great Evil to your Fellow Creatures your Maxim is falſe.* My Maxim, as you call it, you know as well as I do, only teaches that Mankind too eaſily believe what they wiſh, and not that we can believe *only* what we wiſh. You certainly know whence I took the *Maxim*, and may poſſibly remember ſome Lines which follow it.

"*When fear'd the future, 'tis no longer wiſh'd;*
"*And when unwiſh'd, we ſtrive to diſbelieve.*

Hence ariſes, in a great Meaſure, a Diſbelief of Chriſtianity: Men wiſh it falſe; hence a Belief in Annihilation, they wiſh it true.

"*A monſtrous Wiſh, unborn, till Virtue dies.*"

I wiſh, as much as you do, that Mankind may not have incurred any heavier Penalties (or even them) than your *aionian* Puniſhment; but I do believe that *eternal* Puniſhments will be inflicted on impenitent and incorrigible Sinners. And this I do believe, becauſe Reaſon, *aſſiſted* by Revelation, declares it; and this I think I have proved in Anſwer to *Philopſychus*, and in a Letter to you, though you are pleaſed to ſay that I have given you nothing but Aſſertions, "*that to keep ſomething like an Argument going I have poſitively aſſerted*," &c.

This I am certain of, that I have proved, to the Satisfaction of every unprejudiced Reader, that this Belief is not more inconſiſtent with our Ideas of *God*'s infinite Mercy than a Belief in *eternal Rewards* is with our Idea of infinite Juſtice; and that "ſince Virtue alone can procure us Happineſs in this World, and enſure it to us in the next, a merciful God muſt incite us to it by every Motive which our Natures admit of as moſt conducive to that great End, and that he has accordingly influenced us by Love, Gratitude, Hope, and Fear; and I obſerve, that the laſt has infinitely more Weight with us than every other Motive." And I think I ſhowed, that leſs than Threats of *eternal* Puniſhment would not be ſufficient to deter Men from ſinning; and that therefore it muſt be inconſiſtent with the Holineſs and Mercy of God to publiſh to Mankind ſuch a Doctrine as you teach, and of Conſequence that the Scriptures by no Means authoriſe your Opinion, but expreſsly contradict it. That they do contradict it, I have fully proved; and, for the Truth of this Aſſertion, I appeal to any impartial Perſon who is well verſed in the Scriptures, and

to the Greek Language, Surely, Sir, no Arguments appear reasonable to you, unless they are *spun out* through, at least, Half a Newspaper; and if even a mathematical Axiom could interfere with your Opinion, you would call it an Assertion, and require a Demonstration of it. But if what I have said was so insignificant, and you know was contained in two short Pieces to you, and one to Philopsyche, why has it given you so much Trouble, and why need you have laboured so, through seven voluminous Letters? And why, then, have you been obliged to shift your Ground of Defence so often? One While you rest it on the universal Consent of Mankind; then you have Recourse to your Hypothesis of different *Aeons*; then to the *Greek*; then to the *Hebrew* Language, of which, by the Bye, you confess you know nothing; one While you appeal to profane Writers; at another, you almost reject their Authority; and, throughout the whole Series of your Letters, you endeavour to represent me as a Head-strong Bigot, "*rivetted to an Opinion I cannot defend.*

You say that I "*produced three Words from* PLATO *to prove, that if Mankind agree in any Thing, it is in a Belief that the incurably Wicked will be punished for ever.*" The three Words were as sufficient for my Purpose as thirty. I said, Plato, in his Phædo, Chap. 45, Page 178, Line 20th, in the Cambridge Edition, 1683, of his select Dialogues, says, "They whose Sins are incurable, and have been guilty of Sacrilege and Murder, or such other Crimes, are thrown headlong into Tartarus (ὃθεν οὐποτε ἐξέρχονται, *unde nunquam egrediuntur*) whence they *never* come out, or where they remain *for ever*." To this you oppose now a Quotation which you produced against me in your first Letter, and said it was from *Plato's Phædo*, and which I fully answered in my first Letter, but told you there was no such Passage in Phædo. I have since found it in *Ramsay's Mythology of the Pagans*, which is bound up with his *Travels of Cyrus*, Pages 274 and 275. I find you have copied from him too your Reference to Macrobius, in his Commentary on Scipio's Dream, Chapter 11, 12 and 13, for an Explanation of this Doctrine of Plato's, concerning the Fall and Restoration of Souls. Why could you not have confessed this, as well as that you have not read *Josephus* and *Philo* in Greek? The Truth is, that a Confession of the former you thought would be a Reflection on yourself, but of the latter on me. It was evidently a Sneer, for you had before mentioned the "*formidable Array of Heroes I had drawn out against you.*" I told you, that our Divines proved that this was the constant Opinion of the Christian Church, by Quotations from *Clemens Romanus, Barnabas, Justin Martyr, Theophilus, Irenæus, Tertullian, St. Cyprian, Minutius, and Origen himself.* I did not pretend that I had read those Authors; but I had produced Authorities from several of them against *Philopsyche*, and will shortly from all of them against you. I believe there are few Writers who read all the Authors they quote; it is sufficient for me that I can read and understand my Quotations well enough to apply them properly. But to return to *Plato*; his fullest Dialogues I have read in the Original, and have them now before me, and will publish, when I have Leisure, Extracts from his Phædo, which will show, more fully, that he did teach that the *Incurably Wicked will be punished for ever.* At present I shall only observe, of Ramsay's Quotations from *Plato*, that they may be traced back to Scripture Prophecies, or ancient Traditions, which speak of the coming of the *Messiah*; and that he himself thought so may be seen in the latter Part of the 5th Book of his *Travels of Cyrus*, where he makes *Daniel* say, "These Principles, the Traces of which are to be found in all Religions, have been transmitted from Age to Age, from the Deluge to our Time; Noah taught them to his Children," &c.

Your Remarks on my Quotations from Virgil and Ovid are, I confess, humorous, and in a great Measure just. The three first Lines from Virgil (Æneid vi, 625) relate not, it is true, to the *Duration*, but to the Variety and Degree, of Punishments; but the others have been always understood in the Sense in which I understood them, and applied as I applied them. I do not recollect at present where the Story of Thetcus is told as you relate it; but Servius, in his Note on *æternumque fedebit infelix Theseus*, makes this Remark: "*Contra opinionem, nam fertur ob libertatis esse laudatus; quo tempore cum ita abstraxit, ut illic corporis ejus relinquerit partem. Frequenter enim variant fabulas poetæ.*" Here we find that the Poets differ in their Accounts of him; but if Hercules tore him in two, and left Part of him in Hell, as Servius says, how could he return to Earth, and perform the Exploits you speak of? But suppose I could not prove that *Philo* and the *Poets* taught that future Punishments will be eternal (but this has been proved by abler Pens than ours) would it avail you much? For have not the *Bulk of Mankind* been often in an Errour? Was there not a Time when the universal Consent of Mankind was alleged as a Proof of Plurality of Gods? And, I again repeat, notwithstanding you have insinuated that it would come better from an *Atheist* than an *Orthodox Christian*, that by the same Arguments you might prove a Plurality of Gods, and the Transmigration of Souls; because both Doctrines were supported by the Bulk of Mankind, or *universally*, as you would have it, in the Countries and Ages to which you appeal for the Truth of your Opinions. If the universal Consent of Mankind coincides with a Scripture Doctrine, it may be supposed to be handed down by Tradition, and to originate in Revelation; but if it is asserted that there is such an universal Consent, which contradicts the Scriptures, I shall deny the Fact, and as yet I shall always be able to disprove it.

I had quoted the Books of Judith, Josephus, and Philo, to prove that the ancient Jews believed in the Eternity of future Punishments; and I believe no one but yourself ever denied that the Authors of those Books were not good and sufficient Authorities for that Purpose. "*But was it not written originally in the* CHALDEE LANGUAGE? When was it translated into Greek, and who translated it? Is not the Greek Translation corrupt?" Might you not have asked the same Questions of any of the Books in the old Testament? Were they not written originally in *Hebrew*? Who translated them into *Greek*? Is not the Greek Translation said to be vicious and corrupt? But what is all this to the Purpose? The Author of the Book of *Judith*, as well as Josephus and Philo, prove clearly that the ancient Jews believed in the *Eternity* of future Punishments, and the Greek Translators of the old Testament frequently use αἰὼν and αἰώνιος to signify *Eternity* and *eternal*, as I have fully proved; and therefore the Quotations I have produced, and you have endeavoured to ridicule, were properly applied, and sufficient for my Purpose. But, "*I introduced the Book of* JUDITH *into the Debate, to prove the eternity of future everlasting.*" This I deny; for why then did I introduce *Josephus* and *Philo*? They say nothing of αἰὼν and αἰώνιος. Josephus says, that the Pharisees believed that "the Souls of the Wicked were to be punished ἀϊδίῳ τιμωρίᾳ, WITH PERPETUAL *Punishment*; that there was prepared for them εἱργμὸς ἀϊδιος, *a* PERPETUAL *Prison*." *De Bello Jud. L.* ii. *C.* 12. *Antiq. Lib.* xviii. *C.* 2. And Philo says, "the Punishment of the Wicked is ζῆν ἀποθανόντα ἀεὶ, *to live* FOR EVER *dying*; and διαιωνίζειν ἐν ἀλύσεσι καὶ ἀπείροις κακοῖς ἀπαραιτήτοις, *to be for ever in Pains and Griefs, and Calamities from which there is no Escape*." *De Præm. & Pœn.* I suppose your next Attempt will be to prove that αἰὼν does not signify *eternity*; for you deny that any Word, in the Greek or Latin Languages, can signify *eternal*, when applied to future Punishments. Your Remark on *Vir erat æternum* is a quibble unworthy of Notice; it does not deserve an Answer.

As to your Quotation from *Sophocles*, which you say, "*you think must confound me*," I can not find it; but wish you had referred me to the very Act, Scene, and Line. As far as I am able to make out the Greek Words in Roman Characters, I will translate them literally: "*We think there are two Roads or Paths to* HADES, *one the just, the other the unjust.*" Then there is a Break in the Sentence, but if *sosei* was intended for *sosei* or *Cœrn*, the next Line may be rendered, "*and afterwards he will save* [illegible] *which at first he destroyed.*" How this is applied by Sophocles I know not; and whether there is the least Connexion between the first Lines and the last it is impossible for me to tell, without seeing the Passage itself. But if they are immediately connected, and literally express what the Translation in Metre expresses, yet you must prove that they do not allude to *Fable*, the Traces of which may be found in *Traditions* derived from *Revelation*, and which related to *a Restitution to Immortality*, and a Deliverance *from Sin and Death*.

I by no Means am convinced, Sir, but am rather confirmed in my *Faith*; and, pardon me for saying it, I doubt whether you have convinced yourself. Your Arguments are too laboured, too far fetched, and too Metaphysical, to be striking and convincing. But why would you wish to convince me? Could your removing one of the most powerful Restraints from Vice make me more virtuous? Surely not. Instead of confirming me in "*the fear the Lord, which is Wisdom*, you may lead me to defy his Power and Vengeance, which must be Folly and Madness.

All that can be said against the dangerous Tendency of the Doctrine you are labouring to propagate is, that it is too improbable to gain many Proselytes; for "what Commerce can an impure Soul have with that Being who is of purer Eyes than to behold Iniquity, or whose Sight the Heavens are not clean, and who chargeth even the Angels with Folly?" Adieu.

STOCKHOLM, *January* 22.

By Letters from Wonersberg we have received the following Account of the Damages done lately near that Place. The Shocks of Earthquakes have been so violent that they have forced open the Doors of several Houses, and threw down a vast Number of Chimnies; the Waters of the Lake Wener swelled prodigiously, and destroyed from its very Foundation the Bridge of Lalhbo, which is now one Mass of Ruins under the Water; the Ships snapped their Cables, several were wrecked, and one Vessel, which had on Board 6000 Quintals of Iron, was carried over the little Hill of Dalhbo, and left on a Plain where the Fair is kept, and where the Troops performed their Exercises, which is now entirely overflown. Greater Damage would have ensued, if some Dykes had not been immediately broken to carry off the Water.

WARSAW, *February* 11. The Senatus Consilium was opened the 8th Instant, at which were present only thirty Senators. They continue sitting, but it does not appear that any one foreign Power has interposed in their Behalf.

MAESTRICHT, *February* 26. The Prince Bishop of Liege, having found some Obstacles in his Resolution to secularize a Convent of Monks, has appealed to the Emperour, and it is thought the Monks must submit. There are many well informed Persons who think that before the End of the present Century all the Convents of both Sexes will be suppressed, or reduced to a very small Number.

LONDON, *March* 6.

THE following Inscriptions are engraved on the Pedestal for Lord BOTETOURT's Statue, going to Virginia:

On the right Side. Deeply impressed with the warmest Sense of Gratitude for his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Botetourt's prudent and wise Administration, and that the Remembrance of those many publick and social Virtues which so eminently adorned his illustrious Character might be transmitted to Posterity, the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 20th Day of July Ann. Dom. 1771, resolved, with one united Voice, to erect this Statue to his Lordship's Memory. Let Wisdom and Justice preside in any Country, the People will rejoice, and must be happy.

On the left Side. America, behold your Friend! who, leaving his native Country, declined those additional Honours which were there in Store for him, that he might heal your Wounds, and restore Tranquillity and Happiness to this extensive Continent. With what Zeal and Anxiety he pursued these glorious Objects, Virginia thus bears her grateful Testimony.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgewater, *February* 25.

"Yesterday Afternoon, at small Distance from Town, was committed one of the most shocking Instances of savage Barbarity that ever disgraced human Nature. One Mr. David Webber, Master Tailor of this Place, and one of his Daughters, having been at a Friend's House at some Distance from the Town, were on their Return home assaulted by three Ruffians, who, not content with robbing them, most inhumanly ravished the young Lady before her Father's Face; and, to finish the most infernal Scene, they barbarously slashed, cut, and mangled the unhappy old Man in a most indecent and horrid Manner. Happily some People coming that Road occasioned the Rascals to take to their Heels, but it is hoped Vengeance will overtake them. The young Lady is out of Danger, but the Doctors have very little hopes of her Father's Life."

The following Address, it is said, was sent to the Prince of Wales by the Stewards of the Society of Ancient Britons, but is apprehended it was not delivered to him.

Most gracious Prince,

"The infinite Concern we feel for the Disappointment which we have received, in not being permitted to Approach your Royal Highness with our usual Tribute of Respect and Attachment on the Day of our Anniversary, induces us to take this Method of expressing our Loyalty and Concern; and we flatter ourselves, Sir, that if our Sentiments should be communicated to your Royal Highness, our Zeal and Concern will appear in so strong and meritorious a Light that we shall not be deprived another Year of the Pleasure and Honour which have been denied us this.

"In the mean Time, we lament exceedingly that we should be deprived of this Opportunity of pouring forth the Effusions of the loyal and affectionate Heart, and of expressing in Person the sincere and respectable Attachment of his Majesty's loyal Subjects of the Principality of Wales, whose unalterable Zeal and Loyalty to their Princes stand recorded, and do Honour to the Page of History.

"We wish, Sir, to take every Opportunity, as loyal and dutiful Subjects ought, to promote that Harmony and good Understanding which constitutes the Glory of the Sovereign and Happiness of the People, whose Interests are inseparable; and sorry we are that an Obstacle should be laid in the Way of so necessary an Union, by denying us the usual access to our Prince, which is not denied by the most absolute Monarch.

"Whatever may be the true Cause of our Disappointment, as we presume it is altogether unmerited, so we look upon it as highly disgraceful to the whole Principality, whose Inhabitants receive a mortifying Check at a Time in which they thought their Loyalty and Attachment merited particular Attention and Encouragement, by setting an Example of Duty and Affection to the rest of his Majesty's numerous Subjects; an Example, Sir, which has always been wished for and encouraged by Government until this Period.

"But although our Concern is as great as our Disappointment is unmerited, no Event whatever shall lessen our Loyalty and Attachment; and as a Proof of our Sincerity, we offer up to Heaven our Prayers that your Royal Highness may long, very long, enjoy your Health, and inherit the many Virtues of your Royal Father, and that every Day may greatly contribute to fill the Measure of a godlike Ambition to secure the Hearts of a free and spirited People.

Signed by the STEWARDS,
the 1st of March 1773."

On the 1st Instant, as two London Riders were going from Lancaster to Manchester, they were attacked by two Footpads armed with Pistols, who demanded their Money; but they both declaring they would not be robbed, the Villains shot them dead upon the Spot, after which they dragged the Bodies, one among the Whins, the other into a Marle Pit. They were found on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Villains were both taken and committed to Lancaster Jail. After they had murdered the two Riders they rode off with their Horses and Bags, which were challenged by a Person who knew the Deceased. One of them has confessed the Fact.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, *February* 26.

"The favourable Reception shown to all the French and Dutch Ships of War which come into this Port, or any other belonging to his Catholick Majesty, and the Contempt shown to those of England, occasions much Speculation. Daily Conferences are held with the Ministers of those Courts, while that of his Britannick Majesty is wholly disregarded; and Orders are almost continually sending to the several Seaports, to complete, with the utmost Expedition, all the Ships of War on the Stocks or in their Docks, and render them fit for immediate Service. In short, every Thing here has a very mysterious Appearance; but nothing transpires, therefore what can be intended by all these seeming warlike Preparations remains at present a profound Secret."

A Report again prevails at Copenhagen that his Danish Majesty intends soon to recall his illustrious and amiable Consort from her Exile, he being thoroughly convinced of her Innocence and Fidelity.

By a Letter from Sunderland, we are informed that the northern Coast is every Day having Numbers of Pieces of Wreck thrown on it, which are dreadful Proofs of the great Damage that has been done on that Coast in the late Storm.

In a Letter from Falmouth, we are informed that the Arrival of the Military has in a great Measure quieted the Tinners. The Inhabitants of Cornwall are now relieved from their Apprehensions, and every Thing has the Appearance of approaching Tranquillity.

It is with great Pleasure the Publick see his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester restored to perfect Health, and is an Addition to that Heart felt Satisfaction that they see his Royal Highness again appear among them. What Cause could there be why that amiable Prince, most respected and most worthy of Respect, should seclude himself from the innocent Pleasures of the World? The Lady he has honoured with his Hand is the Widow of an English Nobleman, distinguished by his Birth and Honour, a Pedigree not removed from Royalty, and is herself possessed of a Mind more beautiful (if any Thing can be more beautiful) than her Person; distinguished for those first of human Virtues, Piety, filial Duty, and parental Affection. Where could even this excellent Prince have found more Virtues, or more amiable Qualities?

March 13. A Gentleman asking a Barrister, the other Day, what he thought of Lord Mansfield's Abilities, replied, that he had the very highest Opinion of them; "for (says he) he will make an Ounce of Law go farther than I can a Pound. He is in Law what Archimedes was in Mechanicks: Give him but one Point, upon which to rest his Argument, and he will overturn the whole System of the English Jurisprudence."

Many of the most eminent Masters and best Judges of Musick were present last Night at Mr. Arnold's new Oratorio of The Prodigal Son, and pronounced it to be the most capital Performance that has been heard since the Death of his musical Father Handel.

A Correspondent being highly entertained with the following Chastisement of Vanity, sends it to us in Hopes it may be no less acceptable to our Readers. Philip, Father to Alexander the Great, gave a poignant Document to a certain Physician, named Menecrates, but who had presumptuously assumed the Surname of *Jupiter the Healer*, on Account of some fortunate Cures performed by him, and which he attributed solely to his medical Knowledge. Philip invited him to an Entertainment, had a Side Table for him, and on it a Censor with burning Incense, according to the Customs of worshipping a Deity. The Doctor, at first, exulted within himself at these superiour Honours paid him; but nothing farther being brought to him during the whole Entertainment, while the rest of the Company were indulging themselves amidst the Dainties of a Royal Banquet, he saw into the Meaning of the smoaking Incense; and observing himself sneered at by the illustrious Guests, his Godship sneaked away as hungry as he came.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

YESTERDAY Morning the Admiral's Flag was removed from on Board his Majesty's Ship the Captain to that of the Fowey, as the former, with some other of the Men of War, we hear, are soon to sail for Halifax. At Sunrise, when this Ceremony was performed, a Salute was paid and returned by the two respective Ships, to the great Disturbance of those in Town who are particularly fond of indulging in Bed on Sunday Mornings; among whom is one, at least, *in the Printer's own Family.*

We hear from Grafton, that on Tuesday the 6th Instant, about five o'Clock, the two Hooks holding the Irons that supported the Canopy over the Pulpit gave Way, after a faithful Discharge of their Office for above 40 Years; whereupon it fell, taking off the Top of the Desk, and breaking the upper Piece on each Side, and rested in an inverted Order upon the Breastwork of the Deacon's Seat and the two fore Seats. This Catastrophe happening so soon after, or in the Time of, so many other striking Changes, both natural and moral, among them, leads some of the thinking (or unthinking) People there to shrewd Conjectures, as if some dismal Event is hereby prognosticated; and the most cool, sage, and dispassionate among them, in all the Calmness of Reason, cannot but take this, together with many other visible and most infallible Signs, as a sure Token that it is high Time for them to build a new Meeting House, or to new model and enlarge the old One.

His Majesty's Writs are issued for convening a Great and General Court, or Assembly, of this Province, to be held at the Townhouse in Boston on Wednesday the 26th of May next, agreeable to Royal Charter.

Now at Mr. Dimond Morton's, the Sign of the Black and White Horse, a very remarkable Lad, of but 7 Years of Age. He is 4 Feet 2 Inches high, and measures 3 Feet 4 Inches broad, and is so very fat that he cannot stoop to take up any Thing from the Ground; he has no Ribs, but is so very strong that he can lift almost any Man with one Hand, nay it is said he can easily take up 400 Weight. He sings, and talks very sensibly. His Father, who accompanies him, says, that notwithstanding he is so very bulky of his Age, when he was born he was so small as to be put into a Quart Pot. His Name is Samuel Dun, and he was born in New Jersey.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in Virginia, *to his Friend in this Town, March* 14.

"I received the Papers you sent me, and am much obliged to you for them; our Assembly sitting a few Days after, they were of Use to us. You will see, by the enclosed Resolutions, the true Sentiments of this Colony, and that we are endeavouring to bring our Sister Colonies into the strictest Union with us; that we may resent, in one Body, any Steps that may be taken by Administration to deprive any one of us of the least Particle of our Rights and Liberties. We should have done more, but we could procure nothing but Newspaper Accounts of the Proceedings in Rhode Island. I hope we shall not be thus kept in the Dark for the future, and that we shall have from the different Committees the earliest Intelligence of any Motion that may be made by the Tyrants in England to carry their infernal Purposes of enslaving us into Execution. I dare venture to assure you, the strictest Attention will be given on our Parts to these grand Points."

NEW YORK, *April* 26.

ON Monday Evening last, as Mr. John Dewit, a very pious young Man, was officiating as a Member of a religous Society, in a House on Cowfoot Hill, he expired in the following melancholy Manner. After praying, he gave out a Hymn, in singing which he accompanied the Society, then read a Chapter, took a Seat, and formed very solemn; and as another Member was about to conclude the Devotion with a Prayer, Mr. Dewit was heard to make a Noise with his Feet, and on looking at him they perceived he had dropped from his Knees. Water was immediately fetched, and every Method taken to recover him, but in vain, for he seemed to be entirely dead; however, as no Signs of Putrefaction appeared, he was, by Advice of the Physicians, kept for some Days, and buried on Thursday Evening last.

By a Letter from St. Vincent's, of the 6th of March, we are informed that Orders had been issued by Brigadier Dalrymple for the 14th Regiment to embark on the 16th, and to sail on the 20th, to relieve the 29th Battalion in Garrison at St. Augustine. The 31st Regiment was ordered to embark for New York on the 25th.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13.

WE hear that a Philosophical Society, consisting of one Hundred Members, is established under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governour, for the Advancement of useful Knowledge in this Colony, of which the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the Year ensuing: JOHN CLAYTON, Esq; Author of the *Flora Virginica*, President; JOHN PAGE of Rosewell, Esq; Vice President; the Reverend SAMUEL HENLEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Secretary; Mr. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Assistant Secretary; DAVID JAMESON, Esq; Treasurer.

The Hanbury, Esten, from London, and Tom, Clark, from Liverpool, are arrived in York River. Captain Esten spoke the Juno, M'Cunn, on the 9th of March last, off the Start, all well.

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *Esquire, Treasurer of* Virginia,

SIR,

AN Address of this Nature will, I doubt not, surprise you. The Subject of it, however, must be my Excuse. Averse to engage in personal Altercation, I should not have addressed you on a trivial Occasion. When Reputation is at Stake, Pusillanimity will be roused into Defence. Silence is often a Confession of Guilt. The Love you bear to Truth, and to Justice, must procure for this Letter a favourable Reception.

Your Professions of Rectitude, Candour, and Religion, justly entitle you to universal Esteem. If you, notwithstanding, should unhappily transgress them, ingenuous Minds will behold you with Pain.

So ardent is your Zeal for the established Church, that a Clergyman suspected of Heresy is in your Eye an Object of Horrour. By how much more impious such a Character must appear, so much more cautious should you be in fixing the Charge. How cruel to confound the Innocent with the Guilty! Whether this be the Case, remains to be inquired. If I am what you delight to represent me, let the Publick have something more to rely on than private Assertions. Accusation is no Proof of a Crime. By openly convicting me of Heresy, you will furnish them with a Rule to determine the Orthodoxy of others.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, SAMUEL HENLEY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1773.

MR. BAKER, SURGEON DENTIST, who performs all Operations on the Teeth and Gums, begs Leave to acquaint the Publick that he intends being at *Fredericksburg* the 20th of this Instant, to accommodate those whose Situation renders it inconvenient to come to this City.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on the River *Rapidan*, in *Culpeper*, containing three Thousand Acres, a Sufficiency of which is cleared to employ the Labour of twenty Slaves. As those Persons who may intend to become Purchasers will probably be better satisfied with Respect to the Quality of Land by viewing it than by a Description, they are requested to apply to Mr. *John Allcock*, who lives on the same. There is on the said Land a small Dwellinghouse, with all Outhouses necessary for Plantation and domestick Purposes, Credit will be allowed till the 10th of *July* 1774, on giving Bond, with approved Security, bearing Interest from the Date if not punctually discharged when due.

BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

A COMPLIMENT.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BALLAD.

WHATE'ER we great or ſmall conceive,
To ſomething elſe is relative:
As Things to other Things relate,
They either may be ſmall or great.
Your Work, compar'd with Hudibras,
Might for a mere Thread Paper paſs;
Compar'd with its intrinſick Wit,
The * Covenant were leſs than it;
A goodly Pile I own, but why?
For Wit, like a Muſkito's Eye.
That meagre Wit, by Toil and Pains
Extorted from reluctant Brains,
With its ſurrounding Bulk of Phraſe,
Cut, ſaw'd, and tortur'd into Lays,
Perſonify'd, would Semblance have
To no Man, on this Side the Grave,
Not e'en to *Gerard* (for though ſmall
His Soul ſtill *ſomehow* warms that Ball)
But rather to a ſhivering Ghoſt,
In a vaſt Vault, forlorn and loſt.
Such Wit gives not the Life *it* wants,
To all thoſe Lines; it only haunts.
To juſt the Purpoſe you might ſtave
A Caſk of *Nantz* in Ocean's Wave;
Twould turn the Main to Grog as ſoon
As ſuch Wit brighten a Lampoon.
How ſhall I, *Phœbus*, repreſent
That Tenant and the Tenement?
That Pygmy in his monſtrous Houſe,
As a poor, ſtarv'd, bewilder'd Louſe,
Involv'd in ſome immenſe Peruke,
The Wiſdom haply of a Duke.
O, for Similitudes, there's Store;
You may take that, and twenty more!
As Priſoner in a Cellar Room,
A Frog, bewailing his cold Doom;
Or ſquawling in a Brewer's Vat,
While nibbling of his Tail, a Rat;
Or Beetle, in a Hogſhead ſtung,
That tries and fails to ſhoot the Bung;
Or, underneath a Hut's old Thatch,
A Spider, beating his Death Watch;
Or, rotting in the brazen Shell
Of ſome Dray Horſe's Harneſs Bell,
An Ounce of Lead, which, moving round,
From Emptineſs beguiles a Sound:
Such is that puny Wit, in vain
Turn'd looſe in ſuch a Waſte of Strain.
Howe'er at large, in Diſcontent
It feebly mopes around for Vent;
The poor, dull Thing! in grievous Ire,
The Devil a Bit can it tranſpire!
God's Mercy Man, (as *Ellis* ſaid,
Ere *Ellis*, like your Verſe was dead,
Alas, poor Fellow! now as flat,
As cold, inanimate, as that)
What wild Conceit beguiles you on
To the rough Steeps of Helicon?
Still clambering but a-down to fall,
To the Diverſion of us all;
With every Circumſtance of Shame,
That can diſgrace a Poet's Name.
Survey how well (*there look and learn*)
Brute Animals their Powers diſcern,
How they to *thoſe* adjuſt each Plan,
And reach their Wiſdom if you can.
That Point attain'd, indulge your Pride,
But never make a farther Stride.
Should dire Ambition ſtill infuſe
Her Venom, yet forbear the Muſe.
'Tis not a Knack (yet that Boy's Part
Alas! poor Man, exceeds your Art)
'Tis not a Knack, within ſet Space,
Of wedging Syllables in Place,
And tagging Deſinences ſweet,
At Intervals, on certain Feet,
That makes a Bard: The Fires divine
Of Genius blaze along his Line,
Direct his Powers, augment, unite,
Give Springs and Pinions to his Flight,
And fierce impinge (when ſuch his View)
His Satire on the *like of you*;
Inſidious Briers, that grovelling lay,
Too low for Sight, athwart his Way,
Engage his Hoſe, retard his Foot,
Receive his Curſe, and are forgot.
Have *you*, inſenſible as Pelt,
The ſacred Influence ever felt?
So may the radiant Sun have ſhone
T' illuminate blind *Torrington*!
The Man has heard of Green and Gray,
As of poetick Fire *you* may.
The Terms might ſome Conceit produce,
Sufficient for diurnal Uſe;
But from the Truth remote, as far
As Virtue from the Paths of *Mar*.
Take Counſel: Counſel ta'en in Time
Had ſpar'd the World much idle Rhyme,
And though but a diſguſtful Doſe
To ſuch Aſſaſſins of plain Proſe,
Is yet a ſalutary Pill,
When ſwallow'd down with right Goodwill.
As Phœbus views you with Diſdain,
Return him back as much again,
As he delights in tuneful Verſe,
Upon ſuch Traſh beſtow your Curſe,
And call it vain Impertinence,
Unworthy your more ſolid Senſe.
You keck, I ſee; nay, keck along,
Reſume your Pen, give more Sing ſong:
But, though you cudgel all the *Nine*,
They *never* will inſpire one Line.
As ſoon ſhall Bullfrogs, on the Top
Of Cypreſſes, on Sundays, hop;
There warble, like the Mocking Bird,
Or be for heavenly Strains preferr'd.
Nay (what if I have Wit or Skill
To judge of aught were harder ſtill)
As ſoon a Slave ſhall HENRY live,
The MASONS break the Faith they give,
Or BANISTER betray his Friend,
Or CARY to be baſe deſcend,
As ſoon could EYRE (ere yet cold Earth
Receiv'd that SUM OF HUMAN WORTH)
Forget the Love of his GREAT SIRE,
And with vile Miniſters conſpire
To ſtrip his Country of her Laws,
As you by Verſe acquire Applauſe!
'Tis not your Province; you miſtake
Your Talent, hie to the Hempbreak.
And while *à l'envi* with ESTAVE
One Half the Land I ſtrive to ſave,
Approve *yourſelf* a better Man
Than the moſt vigorous African.
Adieu, vain Scoffer, we muſt part;
But print this Notice firſt in Heart:
That though my ‡ WINTER has hard Fate,
'Tis but *ſometimes* that I tranſlate.

CHELLOW,
April 5, 1773. T. O.

* *The Solemn League and Covenant is written upon an enormous Parchment.*
‡ *Eppur ſi move! ſat verbum ſapienti: ſat.*

JUPITER *and the* PHILOSOPHERS.

Jupiter. WHAT's the Matter, Mercury? Why in ſuch a Hurry? Has any Thing new fallen out in the World below?

Mercury. Yes, O Jupiter! and ſuch as demands thy immediate Attention. Two Mortals, who preſume to call themſelves wiſe Men, and Philoſophers, are warmly contending for that great *diſpenſing Power* which alone belongs to thee, thou Creator and Diſpoſer of the Univerſe.

Jupiter. What! have they again renewed their Diſpute concerning *temporal* and *eternal Puniſhments*? Aſſemble all the Gods, and let the Hours draw the Curtains of Heaven; open all its Doors, that we may attend to this important Diſpute.

Chriſtian Layman. Well, thou Unbeliever, doſt thou preſume to ſay that Jupiter means to fix eternal Puniſhments on the Guilty?

Orthodox Layman. Tell me firſt what obliges you to believe that he will not do ſo?

Chriſtian Layman. Nay, firſt anſwer me.

Orthodox Layman. Make thy Propoſition then, ſince you will have it ſo.

Chriſtian Layman. Anſwer me this Queſtion: Doſt thou think that the Wicked are to be puniſhed with eternal Puniſhments for their Miſdeeds?

Orthodox Layman. Yes.

Chriſtian Layman. What are your Reaſons for ſupporting ſo deviliſh a Doctrine? Do you not admit the Teſtimony of the Sacred Writings to be ſatisfactory in this Matter? Does not the Term αιων imply a certain *Duration of Time*, or an Age? Is it not oppoſed to καιρος, which ſignifies a ſhort Duration?

Orthodox Layman. I anſwer you, Sir, that you are quite out. The Words καιρος & αιων are oppoſed to each other, it is true; but as καιρος ſignifies *finite Duration*, αιων muſt *neceſſarily import infinite Duration*: Ergo, Sir, you have very little Knowledge of the Scriptures.

Chriſtian Layman. I tell you, Sir, that ſuch Language as this is Railing, and not Reaſoning; and farther, I tell you that you know nothing of the Greek. The Term καιρος, in its genuine Meaning, ſignifies *a very ſhort Time*, and is for that Reaſon oppoſed to the Word αιων, which ſignifies a very long Time. Thus καιρος, χρονος, & αιων, make an Antitheſis of Time. Beſides, Sir, St. Paul ſays," "The momentary "Lightneſs (το γαρ παραυτικα ελαφρον) of our Tribulation worketh "for us a Weight of Glory (καθ υπερβολα αιωνιον) exceedingly far "more than ſionian while we look not at the Things ſeen, but at the "Things not ſeen; for the Things ſeen are (προσκαιρα) and the Things "not ſeen are ſionian." There, Sir, is an ſionian Argument for you, which plainly proves the Doctrine of temporal Puniſhments, beyond the Poſſibility of a Reply; but if you ſtill entertain any Doubts about this Matter, I refer you to Leigh's *Critica Sacra* on the Word Aion, and to Beneelius's Expoſition of the Apocalypſe.

Orthodox Layman. And I tell you again, Sir, that your Antitheſis is falſe: Καιρος χρονος, & αιων, are three Gradations of Time; which, like the three Dezrees of Compariſon, are long, longer, longeſt. Αιων then implies the longeſt Degree of Time; that is, Eternity. And, for your Satisfaction, I refer to Lilly's Grammar, and Schrivelius's Lexicons

Chriſtian Layman. Well, Sir, ſince we are not likely to agree in this Point, let us lay aſide our Lexicons and our Sacras, and betake ourſelves to plain Reaſon and common Senſe.

Orthodox Layman. Agreed.

Momus. Ha! ha! ha! See, Jupiter, how theſe poor Fellows have bepuzzled themſelves, and each other, with their Lexicon Knowledge. Let us now ſee how they will come off in the Field of Common Senſe.

Chriſtian Layman. I allege, Sir, in a logical Deduction, that Jupiter is a Being of infinite Goodneſs and Mercy, and a Being of infinite Goodneſs and Mercy would not create other Beings to be for ever miſerable: Ergo, Jupiter cannot have created Man to be doomed to eternal Puniſhment.

Orthodox Layman. Your logical Deduction, Sir, is counteracted by another of equal Import. Jupiter is a Being of infinite Juſtice; a Being of infinite Juſtice would not place the Wicked on an equal Footing with the Virtuous, by exempting them from Puniſtment, or only puniſhing them for a Time, which, when compared to Eternity, is not ſo much as a Drop to the Ocean: Ergo, Jupiter muſt, agreeable to the Rules of Juſtice, make an *eternal Difference* between the Wicked and the Virtuous; that is, inflict *eternal Puniſhments* on the Guilty.

Jupiter. It is thus, ye Sons of Vanity! it is thus that you would reaſon away every *Attribute* of your Creator. Thus will you perplex yourſelves, and others, whenever you attempt to explain the hidden Operations of Nature. Know then, ye vain *ſophiſtical diſputing Crew*, that as our Power brought forth all earthly Things ſo does our Wiſdom nouriſh and preſerve them, and our Goodneſs and Juſtice diſpoſe them as it ſeems beſt; the Acts of which Power are above thy Comprehenſion, and ſhould rather be the Subject of thy Wonder and Admiration than of thy Diſpute and Scrutiny. LUCIAN.

To Mr. D. C. *at* CHELLOW.

SIR,

I AM ſorry that the Medicine which I preſcribed has not anſwered the End propoſed I fear your Situation is more dangerous than I at firſt imagined. *Exerciſe* does not ſeem to agree with you. I would have you give over * *Emetics* and † *Cathartics* altogether. Theſe are my Reaſons: Your Eulogy upon *Berni*, *Raſcalli*, &c. may lead us to ſuppoſe that you have ſeen their Writings; and as you eſteem them Authors of *Wit* and *Humour*, ſo, from your *Copy*, we muſt naturally conclude that you do not underſtand them. Experience has deterred many from venturing at an *Imitation*, or *Tranſlation*, of a good Original. Pity it is your *honeſt Ardour* had not been reſtrained thereby. "*Had you, Sir, ſuch perfect Candour, you would not § decorate your Temples with the Ears of Midas (for thoſe you wear already) you would condemn yourſelf to the hard Fate of the unfortunate Marſyas.*

——— *Quid me mihi detrahis? Inquit,*
Ah piget, ah non eſt clamabat, Tibia tanti."

Your Quotation ſhows that you have peeped into Ovid, but at the ſame Time proves that you have no intimate Acquaintance with the Author, or at leaſt are a Stranger to Application. "*He found himſelf miſtaken.*

Clamanti cutis eſt ſummos derepta per artus."

Wiſe Commentator! learned Expoſitor! "*Confeſs, Sir, that you want Fortitude, you want Candour, to ſatisfy offended Juſtice!*" Confeſs, Sir, that you either wrote this in the Height of Spleen, and Hurry of Paſſion; or confeſs, what perhaps might be the Caſe, that you wrote without conſidering the Import of theſe Words. "*My View has been, in a narrower Circle, to chaſtiſe Folly, by giving it adequate Ridicule.*" How *narrow* the Circle has been, we need only revert to your Productions in general. THE SPATTERINGS AND FAETOR OF YOUR SEROSITIES ARE DISGUSTFUL AND NAUSEOUS to all but the Man of Chellow. "*To celebrate the Worthy, the Ingenious, the Magnanimous, whether living or in the Shades!*" Who is there but is enraptured when he reads theſe Lines?

——— "By Jove, I dare
Thoſe Suns of Helicon to treat the Affair:
Burke, Hewitt, Henley, Gwatkin. In extreme,
Though they have Wit, 'tis far below the Theme."

And a little farther on:

"Here too, where Winter draws each Fibre tight,
Are ſome who lov'd a Combat more than Flight,
Mercer, M'Nell, Giſt, Fairfax, Waſhington."

Cum multis aliis. "*And, at the ſame Time, to furniſh an innocent Amuſement to rural Receſs.*" If Self-Congratulation can give it, you muſt be the happieſt Man alive. "*You may perceive me animated by the firſt of theſe Objects, this Moment!*" This, I preſume, needs no farther Comment. "*You might have perceived they were all before me in the Verſes in Praiſe of Winter!*" As we are not all allowed to drink at the Fountain of Science, ſo every Perſon has not a Line to fathom Meanings immerſed in the Abyſs of Proſe berhymed into ten-feeted Diſcordancy. From the Flight in your Note, we may expect ſoon to ſee a Treatiſe from you on the Laws of Compoſition. Letters muſt receive great Advantage from the Pen of Mr. D. C. Your Comment upon my third Stanza has great Merit; and ſince you have extracted *ſomething* out of it, I beg your Acceptance of the *curious Broadſword*: It may be of Service to you in the Cultivation of your Vines, and will ſtand you in better Stead than your Gooſe-Quill ever has. The Publick, I make no Doubt, are greatly obliged to you for throwing ſo much ‡ *Light* upon your *Copy of Verſes*. If the Genius of Scribbling ſhould entice you to enter the Liſts again, I beg, that, in all the Radiancy of *Chellowean Brightneſs*, you will endeavour to explain your late proſaick Performance, but particularly that long winded "*Engliſh-Ibo, or Ibo-Italian,*" Sentence. Be happy. A. B.

* *Poetry.* "*From Toes and Armpits,*" &c. *Verſes in Praiſe of Winter.*
† *Proſe.* "*Faetor of Serofities,*" D. C.
§ *A favourite Word of this Gentleman. See Verſes from Chellow.*
"*Whoſe binder Feet were white, whoſe Head was decorated with a Star.*
‡ "*Suns of Helicon.*"

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

BY an Act of Aſſembly, which is to commence after the firſt of June next, Surveyors are directed and obliged, under a certain Penalty, *to return* (Plat, or Protract) *all new Surveys by the true and not by the artificial or magnetick Meridian.* By the true Meridian is meant that Line or Direction in which the Surveyor's Needle is generally ſuppoſed to lie, or point in, when at Reſt, but which, from ſome unknown Cauſe, it does not, and from which indeed it is conſtantly varying, vibrating imperceptibly between certain hitherto unknown Limits eaſtward and weſtward of that Direction; or in other Words, it is the Direction in which Shadows are caſt by the Meridian Sun; or, it is a true north and ſouth Line. By the magnetick or artificial Meridian is meant a north and ſouth Line found by a Magnet, or Surveyor's Compaſs. Now this Line is conſtantly varying, ſometimes to the Weſt and ſometimes to the Eaſt of the true Meridian; and as the Bounds of our Lands are always run, or taken, by a magnetick Needle, and are laid down, or plated, as making certain Angles with the Direction of the Needle, or magnetick Meridian; theſe Bounds muſt likewiſe conſtantly vary, running my Land upon my Neighbour's, and his upon mine. This has often happened, and been productive of Lawſuits and much Confuſion. But when Surveyors will take the Pains to find the Variation of their Needles, and protract their Surveys by the true Meridian, which never changes, their Surveys muſt always agree with a correct Survey reduced to the true Meridian, and their Courſes will always be found to run in the ſame Direction; and then, if there ſhould but one Tree be found in a given Courſe, and all the Bounds are loſt, they will eaſily find them, becauſe then the old Courſes may be reduced to the true Meridian, and may be found by the Compaſs corrected.

There are many Methods propoſed and practiſed for finding the true Meridian Line, but none more ſimple, or better adapted to a Surveyor's Purpoſe, than that propoſed by Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL of Fauquier, who firſt propoſed an Amendment of the Act directing Surveys of Land. His Inſtrument is cheap and portable, and the Method of uſing it may be eaſily learned. It may be had of Mr. *Dickenſon* in Williamſburg. You may, if you pleaſe, and will probably oblige many of your Readers by it, to publiſh out of Ferguſon's Aſtronomy, and out of his Lectures, his Method of proving a Meridian Line. I am,

Your humble Servant, W. M

Advertiſement.

Doctor GRAHAM,

OCULIST & AURIST,

TAKES this Method of apologizing to ſeveral of the reſpectable Inhabitants of this City, who, having applied to him for Aſſiſtance in Diſorders of the Eyes and Ears, have not as yet been attended to. The great Number of pitiable Objects, blind, deaf, &c. who crowd daily for Relief from all Parts of the Colony, has hitherto prevented him from complying with what he hath ever conſidered, not as his Intereſt only, but as a Duty, in the Exerciſe of which he frequently experiences the moſt exalted Pleaſure that the human Mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1773.

PURSUANT to a Decree of *James City* County Court, the Subſcriber intends to ſell, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on the ſecond *Monday* in next Month, a very valuable Negro Man named NERO, late the Property of *Joſiah Browning* deceaſed; and the next Day he intends alſo to ſell, to the higheſt Bidder, in Conformity to the ſame Decree, the LAND whereon the ſaid *Joſiah* lived, but ſubject to Mrs. *Browning*'s Dower, unleſs before the Day of Sale ſhe ſhould agree to join in the Conveyance for the Purpoſe of relinquiſhing the ſame, of which, ſhould it happen, Notice will be given at the Sale, which will be on the Premiſes. A Year's Credit will be allowed to each Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with good Security, to JOHN BLAIR.

NORFOLK, *May* 13, 1773.

CONSIDERABLE Sums of Money being due to the Concern here under my Conduct, and as I intend for *Britain* next Year, it is expected that all who are in Arrears will be ſpeedy in ſettling their Accounts, and ſuch as cannot make immediate Payment to give Bond, that no Diſputes may ariſe after my Departure. Thoſe who have Demands againſt the Company, or myſelf, may apply for Payment.——The LOTS, with the HOUSES and STORES, where I now live, and 120 Acres of LAND at the Watering Place (within a ſhort Mile by Water, and not above two Miles and a Half by Land, of the Borough) will be ſold at one, two, or three Years Credit, as a Purchaſer may incline. ——The Buſineſs of the Concern will be carried on, under its preſent Firm, by Mr. *James Glaſſford*. NEIL JAMIESON.

** A SHIP of 320 Hogſheads Burthen to be let on Charter to any Part of *Britain*.

ARCHIBALD DIDDEP,
TAILOR, WILLIAMSBURG,

TAKES this Method of informing the Publick that he has removed from his former Habitation to a Houſe contiguous to Doctor *Puſteur*'s, where he carries on his Buſineſs in all its different Branches. He returns his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to all thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, and hopes for a Continuance of it, as they may rely upon their Work being executed with the greateſt Care and Punctuality, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

** He alſo makes Ladies RIDING HABITS in the neateſt and moſt genteel Manner.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1773.

I THINK it neceſſary to give this publick Notice, to all Perſons who are in Arrears to me, that if they do not, without Fail, diſcharge their Accounts by the *July* Meeting of the Merchants, they will moſt aſſuredly be put into a Lawyer's Hands.—— *N. B.* In the mean While, from the many Diſappointmens I have met with in collecting my Debts, I am obliged to ſtop Trade, till I can receive the Money due to me to carry it on.

ROBERT GILBERT.

GRANVILLE, North Carolina, *February* 1, 1773.

IN Conſequence of an Advertiſement publiſhed by my Huſband (*Winkler Jones*) forewarning all Perſons from truſting me, I am under the diſagreeable Neceſſity to inform the Publick that the following Circumſtance occaſioned my Abſence, which was at his Requeſt, notwithſtanding which I have not made the leaſt Attempt to run him in Debt: I paid four Pounds Procl. to *Benjamin Rogling*, by his Order, which proving to be bad, my ſaid Huſband deſired I would go down to *Gloueſter*, and there to ſtay till he wrote to me, for he was afraid of being taken up, and that there would be farther Trouble about it. (1‖) ELIZABETH JONES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 13, 1773.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs his Cuſtomers that he intends to leave this Colony early in the Fall, and hopes all thoſe indebted to him will make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being commenced againſt them. Thoſe to whom he is indebted are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, that they may be properly ſettled.

JONATHAN PROSSER.

RUN away from on Board the *Matty*, lying in *Pagan* Creek, on the 21ſt of *April*, a Negro Man named JACK, alias *Phil*, about twenty one Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, proportionably made, and has loſt two Joints of two of his Fingers on his right Hand; he had on a new green Coat, a blue Jacket, a Pair of gray Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of black Stockings. This Fellow is the Property of Mr. *Thomas Garden* of *Petersburg*, who has already advertiſed him in this Gazette. I will give a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what is allowed by Law, to any Perſon who delivers him to his ſaid Maſter in *Petersburg*, Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* in *Portſmouth*, or to Mr. *Andrew Mackie* near *Smithfield*.

(1f) JAMES PRUDDEN.

POETS CORNER.

FRIENDSHIP.

CURS'D be the Man whose Heart, unmov'd, can hear
A Vile Insult sneaking in the treacherous Sneer;
Wretches descanting, with malicious Mind,
The venial Errours natural to Mankind;
With greedy Thirst th' injurious Tale devour,
And vent the Lie appointed for the Hour,
But doubly curs'd who hears with patient Soul
The Strains of Calumny and Slander roll.
Raise, generous Rage, with manly Zeal defend
Th' insulted Virtues of an absent Friend;
Full to their Teeth discharge th' avenging Flame,
Befound his Goodness, and enlarge his Fame;
Him from the Frowns of Scorn indignant free,
The Stroke which wounds thy Friend is aim'd at thee.
This strong Exertion, this expanded Fire,
Friendship demands, and Friendship will inspire;
E'en kindling Nature would impatient spring,
To shield a Stranger from the Viper's Sting.

FLATTERY.

SHALL Flattery lure us with delusive Wiles,
Replete with Rancour, though she's dress'd in Smiles?
A Face of Sweetness with a Heart of Gall,
Who knows no Virtue, though she prates of all?
In silken Fetters bind the Sons of Earth,
And blast the Beauties of superiour Worth?
All, all, alas! to Flattery's Musick yield,
Kings on the Throne, and Generals in the Field;
The Villain's Study, and the Fool's Employ,
The Virgin's Glory, and the Matron's Joy.
The Young, the Old, here fix their doating Looks,
Fops at their Glass, and Students at their Books;
Whom Reason vainly points with solid Plan,
To slide from Letters to a Glance of Man.
Bereft of Conquests, and despoil'd of Crown,
Thus honest Truth is banish'd with a Frown;
So lov'd is Flattery, though Experience shows
This friendly Siren is the worst of Foes.

For SALE, *an reasonable Terms*,
A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Mecklenburg*, containing a Thousand and sixty eight Acres.
Apply to me in *Williamsburg*.
BEVERLEY DICKSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Goochland*, containing five Hundred and ten Acres, on the Waters of *Beaverdam* and *Genito*; the Soil is extraordinary for Wheat, with about seventy Acres cleared, and in good Order for cropping. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, at *Four Mile* Creek.
(4) JOHN PLEASANTS.

ORANGE, *April* 25, 1773.

I THINK proper to acquaint the Publick, that some Time in the Year 1769 one *John Stockdell* of this County purchased a Tract of Land of one *Edward Thomas*, containing about four hundred and seventy Acres, lying near the Courthouse, in the County aforesaid; that soon after the Purchase the said *Stockdell* and myself entered into an Agreement in Writing, bearing Date the 11th Day of *September* 1769; and the said *Stockdell*, for the Considerations therein mentioned, agreed to sell and convey to me a Part of his Purchase aforesaid, to wit, that Part of the said Land lying to the left Hand of the Road leading from the said Courthouse to *Barnet*'s Ford; that since the Execution of the aforesaid Agreement the said *Stockdell* has refused to convey to me the said Land, or any Part, according to his Agreement; and, in Order to compel him thereto, I have brought a Suit in Chancery in this County some Time since, which is now depending, and which Agreement I have annexed to my Bill of Complaint, filed in the Office. I therefore forewarn all Persons from purchasing that Part of the said Tract of Land which I am endeavouring to compel a Conveyance of to me.
(2‖) WILLIAM BELL.

NEWCASTLE, *May* 5, 1773.

THE Subscriber has opened the TAVERN in this Town lately occupied by Mrs. *Margaret Ball*, it being the House on the left Hand of the main Street leading from *Williamsburg* towards Colonel *Syme*'s Gate, where he will endeavour to keep as good Entertainment as any in the Colony, and shall be much obliged to all Ladies and Gentlemen who will favour him with their Custom.
THOMAS KENT.

BRUNSWICK, *May* 7, 1773.

THE Subscriber intends for *Britain* immediately. The Business will be carried on, in his Absence, by Messrs. *John Woddrop* and *Hugh Love*.
(‖) ALLAN LOVE.

For LONDON,

THE Ship PLANTER, THOMAS LILLY Master, Burthen about seven Hundred Hogsheads, and will take in Tobacco on Liberty of Assignment for two Hundred and fifty Hogsheads, the Quantity of four hundred and fifty Hogsheads being for the House of Messrs. *Dunlop* and Son of *London*. Notes or Orders may be lodged at *Norfolk*, with Messrs. *Hamilton* and Company, *Thomas Lilly* on Board the said Ship, at the Honourable Colonel *Corbin*'s, or at his House in *York* Town.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thousand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittsylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Rose* of *Hanover*, who will treat with any Person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal Title.
CAROLINE, *May* 7, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *Town, on* Wednesday *the* 9*th of* June, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of* Robert Du Val, *deceased*,

ALL his HOUSES and LOTS in the said Town, a white SERVANT MAN who understands the Carpenter's and Joiner's Business, and has upwards of three Years to serve, sixteen valuable SLAVES, among whom are four Sawers, a Carpenter, and a Bricklayer; also all his STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, *&c.* with a strong WAGGON and GEAR, all his HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a great Variety of JOINERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, and many other Things too tedious to mention. The Houses and Lots to be sold on eighteen, and the Negroes, Stocks, *&c.* on twelve Months Credit. Bond and Security will be required for all Sums above twenty Shillings, to bear Interest from the Date if not punctually paid when due.——All Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have Claims against the same we hope will soon make them known, that they may be speedily adjusted.
TURNER SOUTHALL,
ZACHARIAH ROWLAND, } Executors.
WILLIAM DU VAL,

Qui visum vitam dat ——Cic.

THE infinitely wise Author of Nature has assigned to the Eyes and Ears the most useful and important Offices of Life. The Structure of those delicately tender Organs is so exquisitely minute, the Mechanism and Properties of their various Parts so admirably curious, that they may be stiled, with Propriety, the Miracles of Nature. The great Variety of Dangers and Diseases, manifest and occult, to which those precious Senses are exposed, the little Attention that hitherto has been paid to the Improvement of this noble Science, and so few, properly qualified, have engaged in its Practice, that to study them, in any Degree suitable to their Importance, is full Business for Life. The inestimable Blessing, and great Advantages, which attend a perfect Enjoyment of the Sight and Hearing, are obvious to all; but the deploroble and truly pitiable Condition of the Blind and Deaf is attended with such solitary Discomfort, such gloomy Ideas, and constant Uneasiness of Mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who has not in some Measure experienced it himself. How noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest Cultivation, must that Art be that can restore Sight to the Blind, Hearing to the Deaf, Speech to the Dumb, and keep in Order the Springs of those Master-pieces of creative Wisdom! That Art must needs be divine; because, thus assisted, our Minds are inspired with the grandest Apprehensions of Almighty GOD!

To the INHABITANTS *of* VIRGINIA.

DOCTOR *GRAHAM*,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best Services, and acquaints them that he may be consulted at his Apartments at Mr. *Hyland*'s, in this City, in all Disorders of the Eye and its Appendages; and in every Species of Deafness, Hardness of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noise in the Ears, *&c.* Those Persons likewise who have had the unspeakable Misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who labour under any Impediment in their Speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. Those Persons whose Eyes are utterly perished, or sunk in their Heads, may have the Deformity removed by artificial Eyes, so curiously fixed, and adapted to the Orbits, as to have, in Appearance, the Beauties, Motion, *&c.* of a natural Eye in its healthy State.

MEDICINE and SURGERY have always been his favourite Study; but the Structure and Diseases of those tender, sympathetick, and nearly connected Organs, just mentioned, have for many Years particularly engaged his Attention and Practice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural Hypotheses, he hath deduced, on rational Principles, Methods of Cure, improved and confirmed by the most accurate Observations, in a Course of Practice the most extensive, and perhaps the most successful of any of his Contemporaries in *Europe*, or on this vast Continent.

Notwithstanding it has ever been a Custom with the professed Oculists and Aurists of *Europe* to conceal their Method of Practice, and to refuse to communicate to any one the Knowledge they possessed, yet as his Concerns in *England* will not permit him to remain long in *America*, and in Order that his Method may be rendered of as diffusive Utility as possible, he proposes to instruct and appoint, after a Series of actual Practice, *one* Person in every Province through which he may pass to succeed him in treating, after the most improved Method, the Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, and to communicate to them from Time to Time such Discoveries and Improvements as may result from future Practice. A Premium will be expected, and none need apply but those who have been regularly bred to the Profession of Physick or Surgery.

The candid and intelligent Inhabitants of these Parts of the *British* Colonies can readily distinguish true Merit from pretended Knowledge. To conciliate, therefore, their Favour, Doctor *Graham* begs Leave to assure them, that, with Tenderness and Moderation, even to the poorest Individual, his best Abilities shall at all Times be exerted to serve them; and as the Success which daily attends his Practice is a better Testimony of his Skill than any Thing he might advance in his own Behalf, let it suffice only to mention, that, after several Years Study at the justly celebrated University of *Edinburgh*, he has travelled in Pursuit of Knowledge, in his favourite Branches, attending the Infirmaries and Hospitals, as well as the Lectures of the most eminent Professors, in *Europe*. In the Course of his Practice at *Philadelphia*, several Hundred Patients have been cured or relieved of the following Disorders, many of which had been of long Standing, and deemed incurable by other Practitioners, even by Gentlemen who otherwise do Honour to the Profession; the Success attending their Practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important Charge, with which they are intrusted. The chief Disorders are as follows: Total, partial, and periodical Blindness; Weakness and Dimness of Sight; Squinting; Pain, Swelling, and Inflammation of the Eyes; Spots, Specks, Pearls, or Films occasioned by the Smallpox, Blows, or extraneous Substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated Eyelids; spasmodick Twitching of the Muscles; involuntary Weeping of the Tears; Tumours, and Excrescencies; *Fistulæ Lachrymales*; total and periodical Deafness; Thickness of Hearing; Pain, and Inflammations; painful Sensations in Consequence of loud Sounds; Cracking, Itching, continual and remitting Noises in the Ears; offensive Runnings occasioned by Colds, Swelling, Swimming, Picking, and improper Applications, or by long and severe Sicknesses; Insects and extraneous Bodies getting into the Ears; Ulcerations, with *Caries* of the Bones, *Polypi*, &c. and several Persons born deaf and dumb, Impediments in their Speech, *&c.*

N. B. Business in *Philadelphia* will not permit the Doctor to remain in this City longer than the 15th of *June*. Those, therefore, who have Occasion for his Assistance, will be pleased to apply immediately. The Poor, who apply properly recommended, will be assisted *gratis* with Advice, Medicines, or manual Operations, as their respective Cases may require; and for that Purpose he will appropriate every Morning, *Sundays* excepted, between the Hours of five and seven.

Æque pauperibus prodesh, locupletibus æque,
Æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. HOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1773.

Wanted immediately,
On CHARTER for *MADEIRA*,
A VESSEL
That will carry about five Thousand Bushels,
FOR TERMS
Apply to the Subscriber, in BLANDFORD.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON. (2)

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 8, 1773.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation in *Brunswick*, last *December*, two Negro Men, DAVID and SAM, about twenty five Years of Age, of the middle Stature, and had on Cotton Clothes, new Felt Hats, Osnabrug Shirts, *&c.* *David* is likely, strong, and full faced; *Sam* is thin visaged, with a wide Mouth, and a higher Nose than common. They were carried from *York*, where they had Wives; but as no Advice can be had of their returning thither, I suppose they have taken some other Course, and perhaps may depart the Country. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying them away. Whoever conveys them to me shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, and if taken out of the Country FIVE POUNDS, besides the Allowance by Law. (6) GRIFFIN STITH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the first of *April* last, a Negro Man named ISAAC, the Property of Mrs. *Catharine Justice*. He has been used to go by Water, and probably may endeavour to pass for a Freeman. He is of a yellow Complexion, about twenty five Years old, well made, of the middle Stature, and his Hair is intermixed with Wool. I will give a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if he is taken upon the *Eastern Shore*, and FORTY SHILLINGS if in any other Part, besides all reasonable Charges for conveying him to me, in *Northampton*. (‖) JOHN HARMANSON.

COMMITTED to *Orange* Jail, on the 21st of *April*, upon Suspicion of being runaway Servants, two *Irishmen* who say their Names are DANIEL RAILEY and CONNER CORNEE, and that they were landed in *South Carolina*, from on Board a Ship commanded by Captain *Wilson*, to whom they paid their Passage. They are about thirty Years of Age, five Feet three or four Inches high, and what little Clothes they have are very ragged.
(2‖) WILLIAM BELL, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a small light coloured gray MARE, with dark Legs, a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, several black Spots on her Withers and Rump, and paces naturally. Posted, and appraised to eight Pounds. (‖) PRETTYMAN MERRY.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a brindled STEER about two Years old last Spring, with a Film over his left Eye, marked with a Swallowfork in the right Ear, and a Crop and Hole in the left. Posted, and appraised to twenty seven Shillings and Sixpence. RICHARD BORUM.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst*, a dark bay MARE about four Feet seven Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, a Snip to the End of her Nostril, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, all her Feet are white, she is Crest-fallen, the Tip of her right Ear is cut off, but she is not branded. Posted, and appraised to ten Pounds. (‖) JOHN PHILIPS.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a likely bright bay FILLY about four Feet five or six Inches high, appears to be about two Years old, her left fore Foot is white, but she is neither dockt nor branded. Posted, and appraised to sixteen Pounds.
BARTHOLOMEW INGRAM.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a sorrel MARE about four Years old, four Feet four Inches high, with some White in her Face turning like a Hook, some Saddle Spots, her Mane cut off, paces and trots out of Hand, branded on the near Shoulder (D), and had on a middle sized Bell, put on with a Strap like a Stirrup Leather. Posted, and appraised to six Pounds.
(‖) RICHARD PHILLIPS.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a dark brindled HEIFER about four Years old, marked with a Crop in the left Year. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings. (‖) WILLIAM GRANT.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a black and white STEER, marked with a Crop and Hole in the left Ear. Posted, and appraised to forty Shillings. JOHN WINN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a middle sized bay MARE, with several Saddle Spots, docked, no visible Brand, and came with a Bell on. Posted, and appraised to eight Pounds. ABRAHAM SALLE.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a small Iron gray MARE about three Years old, thirteen Hands high, more White down her Face than any other Part, has a Sprig Tail, and branded on the near Buttock, as near as can be discovered, M. JOHN BERKLEY.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a brindled STEER about four Years old, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in the right. Posted, and appraised to fifty Shillings.
JOHN QUARLES.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, an Iron gray HORSE about four Years old, four Feet eight Inches high, both hind Feet white, and paces naturally. Posted, and appraised to ten Pounds.
(‖) WILLIAM GANETT, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a brindled STEER marked with a Crop, Slit, and Nick, in the under Part of the right Ear, and a Slope and Nick in the under Part of the left. Posted, and appraised to forty five Shillings. (‖) WILLIAM DARBY ORGAIN.

ON the 1st of this Instant (MAY) the Treasurer, Trustees, and Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Orphans, met according to Appointment. On the next Day two Sermons were preached, suitable to the Occasion, and Collections were made at the Church Doors, producing (with three Pounds two Shillings and Sixpence from a Person unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. Professor *Henley*) the Sum of fifty three Pounds ten Shillings and seven Pence, for which the generous Contributors are desired to accept the grateful Acknowledgments of the Clergy associated for the Support of the above named Fund. On *Monday*, the last Day of meeting, seventy five Pounds were ordered to be distributed among seven Widows and several Orphans; and the following Officers were appointed for the ensuing Year: The Reverend *John Camm*, Treasurer; the Reverend Messrs. *Benjamin Blagrove*, *Henry Skyring*, *James Maury Fontaine*, *Thomas Price*, *William Bland*, and *Alexander White*, Trustees; *William Leigh* the Forenoon, and *John Bracken* the Afternoon, Preacher.
JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

HANOVER, *May* 6, 1773.

THE Debtors of Mr. *John Bland* of *London*, Merchant, will be pleased to take Notice, that by the Delay having delayed to discharge their Balances, and long withheld many Thousands from that Gentleman, he was lately reduced to the sad Necessity of conveying all his Estate, Debts, and Effects, to Trustees for the Benefit of his Creditors, and that I am fully empowered by the Trustees to act for them, and collect the Debts and settle the Affairs of Mr. *Bland* in this Colony. I shall be happy if I can conduct this extensive Business to the Satisfaction of all Parties, without the Trouble or Expense of Suits at Law; but the urgent Demands of Mr. *Bland*'s Creditors, and the unhappy Situation of himself, and of a numerous worthy Family (who are involved in his Difficulties, and now tasting the Bitterness of his Distress) will not admit of Indulgence or Delay, and I therefore hope the Debtors will provide for the immediate Discharge of their Debts, and come to settle their respective Accounts with me, without farther Application, for it will not be convenient, or possible, for me to wait on them at their respective Homes. The Debts contracted at the Stores kept for Mr. *Bland*, by his Son Mr. *John Bland*, Junior, at *Blandford*, Mr. *Andrew Grant* at *Boyd's Hole*, and by Mr. *David Briggs* at *Falmouth*, will be settled and collected by these Gentlemen severally, with whom they were contracted; and the Debtors are hereby required to pay their Balances to them, without Delay, they having Instructions to enforce Payments, and to close their respective Concerns immediately. The Goods now on Hand in the Stores are to be sold as soon as an Account is taken of them, and if Persons inclined to purchase will be pleased to apply to the above Gentlemen, at their respective Stores, they may see the Goods, and know the Terms of Sale, as they are severally empowered to sell them. Mr. *John Bland*, Junior, being very worthy of Confidence, and greatly interested in these Matters, has full Power to act in them, on all Occasions in my Absence, as he thinks right; and Payments made to him, in Discharge of the Sterling or current Debts, will be allowed by
(4) PETER LYONS.

N. B. I shall be obliged to the Persons who have Demands against Mr. *John Bland* of *London* to let me know the Nature and Amount of their Claims before they put his Estate to the Expense of Attachments or Suits in Chancery, as I shall be willing to pay out of his Effects any Debt that I can be justified in discharging.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *May* 4, 1773.

AS it is now three Years since I discontinued Store-keeping on my own private Account at this Place, I request all those indebted to me to come and pay off immediately, otherwise their Accounts, *&c.* will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Respect of Persons or farther Notice. Those who have any Claims against me are desired to bring them in. (6) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

*** I have LOTS, and a genteel and pleasant situated two Story HOUSE, *&c.* in this Place, which I will sell on reasonable Terms.

A SOBER, well behaved Man, capable of teaching Children to read and write, and at the same Time properly qualified as an Accountant, may meet with Employment in a Gentleman's Family by Application to the Printer hereof.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE. } NUMBER 1137.

SOUTH CAROLINA, *April* 24, 1773.

I LEFT at *Jacob Whiteley's*, in *Fredericksburg*, in the Month of *December* 1771, my Saddle Bags, in which were ſundry Clothes, and many Papers of Conſequence, particularly a Bond of *William Rea's* for ſix Hundred and eighty Pounds, one of *Richard Farrar's* for three Hundred and eighty Pounds, and a Note of *John Furnice's* for two Hundred Pounds, all *South Carolina* Money. I do hereby promiſe any Perſon a genteel Reward who will deliver me thoſe Papers, and I alſo forewarn any Perſon receiving the Payment of them.

(2‖) JAMES M'CLANACHAN.

BURWELL's FERRY, *May* 4, 1773.

FROM ſome Circumſtances, I am induced to believe that a Man of the Name of PETER LYALL, who hired a Horſe of me to go to *Williamſburg* yeſterday, has made off with him. He attempted to paſs in *Norfolk* by the Name of *Randolph*, and was ſome Time in the Employment of Mr. *Meriwether Skelton* as an Overſeer. He is very remarkable, the Back of his right Hand, and the right Side of his Neck, being marked with a Colour reſembling Claret; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, dark Eyes, and is of a ſwarthy Complexion. The Horſe is of a bright bay Colour, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, with a Star in his Forehead, a roached Mane and Bob Tail, and on the Inſide of his left fore Leg, between the Footlock and Knee, is a Knot as large as a Hen Egg, ſuppoſed to have come from a Hurt. I hereby forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Horſe, and offer a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and to pay all reaſonable Expenſes, to any Perſon who will ſecure and convey him to me.

JUDITH COKE.

THE Truſtees appointed to treat with Perſons for clearing *Mattapony* River, above *Todd's* Bridge, will meet, for that Purpoſe, at *Aylett's* Warehouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 17th of this Inſtant (*May*.) Thoſe who incline to undertake that Work are deſired to view the River before that Day, that they may be the better able to judge of the Reward, as the ſtricteſt Punctuality will be expected. (2)

NORFOLK, *May* 1, 1773.

THE Concern of WILLIAM FORSYTH and Company being diſſolved, the LEATHER, which was all imported from *London*, and the MATERIALS and TOOLS, will be ſold at publick Vendue, on *Wedneſday* the 19th Inſtant. All Perſons indebted are deſired to make Payment to me immediately.

JAMES INGRAM.

To be SOLD, *at publick Vendue, on the* 10*th of* June *next*,

ALL the real Eſtate belonging to the BUSH RIVER IRON WORKS COMPANY, at the Head of *Buſh* River, *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, now laid out in the following LOTS for Convenience of Sale.

No. 1. The principal Seat, containing about fifty Acres, on which is an Iron Furnace not in Uſe, a Merchant Mill and Sawmill on a very fine Stream of Water, with the Mill Race and Dam. About twenty Acres of the Land is very fine improved Meadow, and moſt of the fifty Acres may be watered from the Race, and is very rich. There are divers ſmall Houſes, Outhouſes, &c. on this Lot, which is pleaſantly ſituated at *Buſh* Town. The Stream is capable of manufacturing thirty Thouſand Buſhels of Wheat per Annum, in an extraordinary fine Wheat Country, and about forty five Miles diſtant from *York* Town, in *Pennſylvania*, to which is a very good Road. The Mills and Furnace are at the Head of navigable Water, and the Flower Barrels may be rolled out of the Mill into the Craft, and tranſported from thence, by Water, to *Baltimore* Town, on the Head of *Elk*, about thirty Miles equal Diſtance, at nine Pence a Barrel.

No. 2. A Tract of Land called *Coombs's Adventure*, on *Patapſco* River, about two Miles diſtant from *Baltimore* Town, containing, by Eſtimation, one Hundred and ſeventy five Acres. On this Land is one of the beſt Banks of Iron Ore in the Province, and is rendered very valuable from its Situation, and many other Conveniencies; it lies high, a Veſſel of two Hundred Tuns Burthen may come cloſe to the Shore, and it is a fine Place for a Gentleman's Seat.

No. 3 and 5. Contain about ſeven Acres of Land, adjoining *Buſh* Town, between the Furnace Race and *Bynam's* Run, pleaſantly ſituated on the main Road, and very convenient for building on.

No. 6. Is a Lot of one Acre of the ſame Sort of Land, and adjoining.

No. 7. Is a Lot of ſeven Acres, adjoining *Buſh* Town, between the old Race and the Dam, valuable Meadow Ground.

No. 8. Contains about twenty five Acres, near *Buſh* Town, on the weſt Side of *Bynam's* Run, below the Dam, ſome of it fine Meadow Ground.

No. 9. Contains about thirty one Acres, above the Dam, adjoining the Land of *James Mathers*, Part of it fine Meadow Ground.

No. 10. Contains about five Acres, between the Race and Run.

No. 16. Contains about two Hundred and thirty Acres, at the north End of a Tract of Land called *Nova Scotia*, very good Land, and well timbered.

No. 17. Contains about two Hundred and ſeventy Acres, Part of the ſame Tract, very fine Land, about twelve Acres valuable Meadow Ground, and well timbered.

No. 18. About a Hundred and thirty Acres, Part of the ſame Tract, very good Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow Ground.

No. 19. About a Hundred and twenty one Acres, about thirty Acres of which is ſome of the fineſt Meadow Ground in the Province, which, together with the Upland, is exceedingly well timbered, ſuch as large white Oak, Poplar, and Aſh, and is Part of a Tract of Land called *Abbot's Forreſt*.

No. 20 and 21. About a Hundred and ten Acres, Part of the aforeſaid Tract called *Nova Scotia*, on the weſt Side of *James's* Run, near *Buſh* Town, and Part of it good Meadow Ground.

No. 22. About a Hundred and twenty Acres, Part of two Tracts near *Buſh* Town, and ſome of it rich Bottom.

No. 23. About eighty Acres, Part of a Tract of Land called *Friendſhip*, pleaſantly ſituated between the main Road and *James Webſter's* Plantation, and about a Mile from *Buſh* Town.

No. 24. Is a Griſt Mill and Stone Mill Houſe, with twenty Acres of condemned Land, on a good Stream of Water, adjoining *Buſh* Town, a Quarter of a Mile from Tide Water, and near the main Road.

No. 25. Is a Wharf on *Buſh* River, for the Convenience of Veſſels loading and unloading, near the Town.

No. 26. About twenty eight Acres, Part of the aforeſaid Tract called *Nova Scotia*, near *Buſh* River.

No. 27. About nine Acres, called *Broken Iſlands*, on *Buſh* River.

No. 28. About ſixty one Acres, Part of a Tract called *Friendſhip*, ſouth eaſt of Lands of *Hannah Richardſon*.

No. 29. About a Hundred and eighty Acres, Part of the ſame Land, on the main Road, near *Buſh* Town.

No. 31. About a Hundred and thirty four Acres, four Miles from *Buſh* Town, pleaſantly ſituated on the main Road, and ſome of it cultivated.

No. 32. About three Hundred Acres, Part of two Tracts, on which is a good Plantation, an Orchard of good Fruit, and a great Proſpect of Iron Ore.

All the above Lands (except the Lot No. 2, called *Coombs's Adventure*) are ſituated at and near *Buſh* Town, and none of them more than four or five Miles diſtant from navigable Water. The Sale to be held at *Joſeph Stiles's*, at *Buſh* Town. Reaſonable Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and approved Security. The Premiſes may be viewed any Time before the Day of Sale, and the ſeveral Lots above deſcribed will be ſhown by applying to *Iſaac Webſter* near *Buſh* Town, *William Cox* for *Jacob Giles*, or *Thomas Bond*, Son of *John*.

As the BUSH COMPANY have but lately purchaſed the Iron Bank on Lot No. 2, called *Coombs's Adventure*, and the Iron Ore on Lot No. 32 (two Miles diſtant from the Furnace) has been but very lately diſcovered, ſhould any one Perſon, or two or three in Company, incline to purchaſe the Whole, and carry on the Works, the Furnace has all the Advantages from Situation and Convenience that can be found at any one Place in the Province, and could not fail of making Money faſt, provided the Partners were unanimouſly engaged to conduct the ſame agreeable thereto. The Furnace Stack is allowed to be ſtaunch and good. (5)

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 6, 1773.

THE Gentlemen who have failed paying the Fines adjudged by the Committee of Trade are hereby deſired to diſcharge them by the 26*th of* July *next, to* Andrew Sprowle, *Eſq; or the Chairman who may then preſide; otherwiſe they muſt expect to ſee their Names publiſhed, in Terms of their Agreement entered into laſt* November.

ANDREW SPROWLE, *Chairman.*

SUNDRY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Hill*, deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for Caſh, at the Halfway Houſe between *Williamſburg* and *York*, on *Tueſday* the 18th Inſtant (*May*) to pay the Debts due from the ſaid Eſtate. (2‖) CHARLES HANSFORD, Executor.

N. B. All Perſons who have Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, and receive Payment.

NAVAL OFFICE, Hampton, *May* 1, 1773.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, that in future, at the Office here, the Duties on TUNNAGE *and* IMPOST *will be exacted in Sterling Money, and no other Mode of diſcharging them be admitted.*

WILSON MILES CARY, *Naval Officer.*

FALMOUTH, *April* 23, 1773.

THE Subſcribers having met with many Diſappointments, and much Trouble, in collecting the Inſpection Money for Tobacco ſhipped from *Falmouth* and *Dixon's* Warehouſes, hereby give Notice that they are determined in future not to ſhip any Tobacco unleſs the Money is ſent with the Notes.

WILLIAM NEWTON, THOMAS HOARD, } *Falmouth.*
JOHN POLLARD, THOMAS SHARPE, } *Dixon's.*

TO THE PUBLICK.

AT the Sign of the *King's Arms* Coffeehouſe, in *Church* Street, *Norfolk*, is eſtabliſhed a very genteel and convenient INN and TAVERN (with good Stabling for Horſes) for the Accommodation of Travellers and others; ſupported by a Society of Gentlemen, and under the Direction and Management of TERESA PEARSE.

LOUISA, *April* 14, 1773.

AS I intend removing my Family and Effects out of this Colony ſome Time next Winter, I requeſt all Perſons indebted to me to make ſpeedy Payment, which will prevent Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment. (1‖) JAMES CHILES.

ALBEMARLE, *April* 16, 1773.

I INTEND for *SCOTLAND* ſoon.

(‖) PHILIP MACRAE.

GREAT BRIDGE, *May* 4, 1773.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* ſoon, and to return in a few Months. (‖) CHARLES MAYLE.

A PERSON duly qualified to teach the Languages, and who can rpoduce a Recommendation for Sobriety and Diligence, may hear of an advantageous Offer by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND upon *Rappahannock* River, in *Eſſex* County, between *Hobb's Hole* and *Urbanna*, containing two Hundred and ſixty Acres. Alſo to be rented for a Year, or for a Term of Years, a HOUSE ſituated on the back Street. For Particulars inquire of Mr. *James Shield*, near *Williamſburg*, or of the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*.

HENRY ARMISTEAD.

FOR SALE,

A DOUBLE decked VESSEL, Burthen about a Hundred and thirty Tuns, fit either for the Tobacco or Grain Trade, as handſome and well built a Veſſel as any in the Colony, whoſe Timber and Plank have been ſeaſoned eighteen Months, and which will be finiſhed to a Cleat in fifteen Days. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT Seat in *Northumberland* County, containing, agreeable to my Purchaſe, two Hundred Acres, more or leſs. The remarkable Point called *Smith's*, on *Potowmack*, makes from the ſaid Land; and I think I may venture to ſay, with Juſtice, that it is one of the beſt Places in *Virginia* for Fiſh and Oyſters, both in Quantity and Quality. It is ſuppoſed any induſtrious Perſon who underſtands curing Fiſh may make a Hundred a Year, without much Hinderance in his Crop; and there is alſo a Quantity of Wildfowl. Alſo forty three Acres of LAND for Sale, almoſt joining the above Plantation. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. (‖) JOHN WEBB.

To be RENTED *annually, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years*,

THE STOREHOUSES at *Todd's* Warehouſe, lately occupied by Mr. *Robert M'Candliſh* and Mr. *Abraham Archer*. They are large, very convenient, and well ſituated for Trade, being at the upper Landing on *Mattapony* River, where large Quantities of Grain, and about two or three Hundred Hogſheads of Tobacco, are annually delivered. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

(‖) WILLIAM TODD.

To be LET *to the loweſt Undertaker, on* Thurſday *the* 27*th of* May, *at* Joſeph Williamſon's, *where* Benjamin Chapman *formerly lived, in* Meherrin *Pariſh*, Brunſwick *County*,

THE BUILDING of a CHURCH fifty Feet long and twenty ſix Feet wide, to be completed within two Years from the Undertaking. One Half the Money to be paid upon raiſing and covering in the ſaid Church, and the other Half upon receiving the ſame. The Undertaker to give Bond and approved Security on the Spot, to

JAMES WALL.
(1‖) JAMES WALL, Junior.
DOUGLASS WILKINS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the* 17*th Inſtant* (MAY) *before the* SWAN *Tavern in* YORK *Town*,

A DWELLINGHOUSE in the ſaid Town, pleaſantly ſituated on the main Street, where Mrs. *Robinſon* now lives, with convenient Outhouſes, and two LOTS adjoining. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and approved Security to

(2) BEVERLEY DICKSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the* 14*th of* June, *at* Mecklenburg *Courthouſe, being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND in the ſaid County, containing upwards of 200 Acres, upon which Mr. *Thomas Erſkine* formerly lived, and where Mr. *John Johnſton* now keeps Store. The Purchaſer will have twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to Mr. *Paul Carrington*, or CHARLES DUNCAN.

KING HEROD,

A BAY HORSE near ſixteen Hands High, his Sire Colonel *Baylor's* famous *Fearnought*, his Dam Mr. *Braxton's Engliſh* Mare *Kitty Fiſher*, ſtands at Mr. *Wormeley's*, at *Roſegill*, and will cover Mares, the preſent Spring, at twenty Shillings a Leap, or four Pounds the Seaſon; the Money muſt be ſent with the Mares. There are good Paſtures; but ſhould any of them ſtray away from the Grounds, I will not be anſwerable for them.

RALPH WORMELEY, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Whiteoak* Swamp, in *Henrico*, about the laſt of *January*, a likely Negro Wench named SALL, about twenty Years old, very black, ſhort, and well proportioned; her Dreſs was of the common Kind wore by Plantation Negroes, but has a Variety of fine Clothes. She has been ſeen about *Richmond* and *Warwick*, on *James* River. All Maſters of Veſſels are cautioned againſt harbouring or carrying her out of the Colony. Whoever delivers her to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS if ſhe is taken in the Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof, beſides the Allowance by Law. (4‖) WILLIAM FERRIS, Junior.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 1ſt Inſtant, a Negro Woman named JUDITH, who carried her Child with her, a little Girl at the Breaſt, about twelve Months old. I bought her but the Day before, at the Sale of the Slaves of Mr. *Auſtin Smith* of *Middleſex*, in this Town, and having her ſo ſhort a Time in my Poſſeſſion, I am not able to give a particular Deſcription of her, but think ſhe is middling tall and ſlender, not very black, appears to be between thirty and thirty five Years of Age, and I have been ſince told ſhe is with Child. I expect, if ſhe is not already gone back to *Middleſex*, ſhe will ſoon endeavour to return to her former Maſter (Mr. *Smith*) or ſome of his Neighbours. Whoever ſecures her ſo that I may get her again ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward if ſhe is taken in *Williamſburg*, SIX DOLLARS if taken in *Middleſex*, and delivered to Mr. *Hugh Walker* there, and ſo in Proportion to the Diſtance of any Place ſhe may be apprehended at. I ſhall take it as a Favour of Mr. *Smith* if ſhe returns to him to give Directions for ſecuring and conveying her to me in *Norfolk*, and any Expenſe attending the ſame ſhall be thankfully repaid by

(2) JOHN MACLEAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *King* and *Queen*, about the Middle of *March* laſt, a Country born Negro Woman named SARAH, a very luſty ſtout made Wench, about twenty and twenty Years of age, very artful, and, though not a Mulatto, may attempt to paſs for a free Woman. She carried with her ſeveral Changes of Apparel, among which are remembered a red and white Calico Jacket and Petticoat, a white *Holland* and blue Plains Ditto, a red Flannel Petticoat, a purple Cloth Cloak, a black furred Hat, with a Gold Band, Button, and Loop, a black Silk Hat, ſeveral white Linen Shifts and Aprons, a ſpotted Yarn Rug and *Dutch* Blanket, a Pair of *Engliſh* made Leather Shoes, and ſeveral Pairs of Thread, Cotton, and Worſted Stockings, with a ſmall red Leather Trunk. She has been chiefly a Houſe Servant, is a fine Sempſtreſs, Knitter, Waſher, and Ironer, was born, and chiefly lived, on *James* River, in *Prince George* County, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking ſomewhere near *Maycox*, *Merchant's Hope*, or up about *Peterſburg*. If ſhe is apprehended on the ſouth Side of *James* River I will give FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, with reaſonable travelling Charges for bringing her to me; and if nearer, TWENTY SHILLINGS.

WILLIAM BLACK.

RUN away from ROSLIN, in *Cheſterfield*, about the 26th of *April* laſt, two NEW NEGROES, one of them a ſmall black Fellow, about thirty five Years of Age, the other a middle ſized Wench, about twenty ſeven Years old, both clothed in white Cotton and Plaid Hoſe; the Wench carried with her a Pair of new Leather Shoes, with wooden Heels. Whoever brings them to me, or to Mr. *Ruſſell* at *Blandford*, ſhall receive a handſome Reward.

CHARLES DUNCAN.

N. B. I have juſt received, by the laſt Ships from *Britain*, about thirty Bales of GERMAN OSNABRUGS, and ROLLS, which will be ſold at a low Advance.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Middleſex*, on the 11th of *February* laſt, a ſhort thick black Fellow, who ſays he belongs to *Benjamin Grymes* of *Spotſylvania*, and that his Name is TOM. He has been Froſt-bitten, and has loſt Part of his Feet. The Owner may have him on paying Charges.

(2‖) JAMES WORTHAM, Jailer.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* WILLIAMSBURG,

A NEW Aſſortment of MILLINERY of the moſt faſhionable Kinds, namely, Caps, Hats, Bonnets, and Cloaks, Suits of Blond, Stomachers, Gloves, Ribands, Fans, Minionet and *Bruſſels* Lace and Edgings, Blond and black Ditto, joining Ditto, rich white Satin, plain and figured Luſtrings, Ladies Riding Hats, Boys black and blue Hats and Caps, Ladies and Gentlemens *Greſham* and *Didſbury* Shoes, Cotton, Silk, and Thread Stockings, fine Jackanet Muſlin, Yard and Yard and a Half wide fine Book Ditto of both Kinds, ſtriped Border Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, flowered and plain Gauzes, flowered Muſlin, ſtriped Ditto, fine Suits of *Dreſden*, fine Childbed Linen, Ditto Baſkets, Pincuſhions, and Lines, Diaper for Clouting, fine *India* Dimity, Paſte, Tortoiſeſhell, and Horn Combs, Paſte Top and Drop Earrings, Lockets and Croſſes, Silver Corals, Toothpick Caſes Ditto, a Variety of Rings, green Silk Purſes, Smelling Bottles, *French* Wax Necklaces and Earrings, Garnet, Coral, and Agate Necklaces, Hair Rolls, fine *Italian* Breaſt Flowers, ſmall Ditto, *Japan* Teaboards, fine and coarſe Chip Hats, Stuff Quilts, black, white, and blue Perſians, black Mode, white Sarcenet, black Satin for Cloaks, Lace Satin for Ditto, Cradle Quilts, Comb Bruſhes, Shennel of all Colours, Powder Boxes and Puffs, ſcented and plain Powder, Pocket Books, Toys of all Sorts, Cotton Thread, *French* Ditto, Umbrellas, and dreſſed and undreſſed Babies, &c.—All Sorts of Millinery made by MARGARET HUNTER.

For SALE, *at Captain* Langbourn's *Plantation in* King William,

A FASHIONABLE POST CHARIOT, almoſt new, with HARNESS for four Horſes; alſo an old faſhioned, ſtrong made, CHARIOT and HARNESS, the Box broken, but the Wheels good, other Parts ſtrong, has much ſubſtantial Iron Work about it, moſtly new, and would make an excellent Carriage for a light Waggon; likewiſe an old ITALIAN CHAIR; a ſtout, ſtrong, large bay HORSE and MARE, both uſed to the Wheel and Saddle; a likely young bay MARE, now with Foal; and about three Hundred BARRELS of CORN, &c. For Terms apply to his ſurviving Executor, WILLIAM COWNE.

N. B. The HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE will be ſold the *Tueſday* before next *King William* Court.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Amherſt*, a young Mulatto Fellow named TOM, ſix Feet high, with a large Scar on one of his Ancles, which appear ſwelled, and another on one of the Fingers of his right Hand; he had on, when he went away, a Jeans Coat and Waiſtcoat, and a Check Shirt and Trouſers; he has been uſed to the Sea, and ſpeaks *French*. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying him out of the Colony. I will give the above Reward to any Perſon who will ſecure him, and give me Information thereof.

EDMUND WILCOX.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 26, 1773.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RUN away, yeſterday Morning, an indented *Engliſh* Servant Man named JONATHAN PINKARD, by Trade a Watchmaker, is about twenty three Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, of a freſh Complexion, a little Pock-marked, wears his own very ſhort light brown Hair, with ſometimes a round Curl, is a talkative Fellow, ill limbed, knock-kneed, his left Leg particularly bending inward. He had on a light brown Coat and Jacket, with Metal Buttons, almoſt new, a Pair of Leather Breeches, ribbed Worſted Stockings, and wore a dirty white Flannel Moth-eaten Surtout with a ſhort Cape; he alſo took with him a Silver Watch, the Maker's Name *Thomas Hill, London*, No. 12151, with a Steel Chain, three or four Pounds in Caſh, a ſmall Bundle containing two fine ruffled and one coarſe plain Shirt, *&c. &c.* Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant in any of his Majeſty's Jails, or ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by SAMUEL JEFFERYS, in *Second* Street.

N. B. Watchmakers are deſired to take Notice in particular, as he will probably offer himſelf for Work, having no Tools with him.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* Williamſburg,

A NEW Aſſortment of MILLINERY of the moſt faſhionable Kind, namely: Caps, Stomachers, Suits of Blond, Fans, Ribands Gloves, and Minionet and *Briſſels* Lace and Edgings, Blond and black Do. Joining Do. a Variety of genteel white Luſtrings figured and plain, white flowered Satin, coloured, plain, and ſtriped Luſtring, black Mantua, Satin Petticoats, black and white Riding Hats, Ladies and Gentlemens *Graſham* and *Didſbury* Shoes, Childrens Shoes, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Childrens Do. Boys black and blue Caps, Ladies Cloaks, Bonnets, and Hats, Yard wide fine Book Muſlins, Yard and a Half wide Do. fine Jackanet Do. of both Kinds, ſtriped Border Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, plain and flowered Gauzes and Catgut, Paſte Bows, Necklaces, and Earrings, Shoe, Knee, and Stock Paſte Buckles, Paſte and Marcaſite Sprigs, Paſte Combs, plain Do. plain Gold and ſet Lockets, *French* Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Gold Bands, Buttons, and Loops, Silver Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, Silver Blond Lace, *India* Perſians, Net Hoods, Cambricks, Lawns, and Long Lawns, fine Childbed Linen, Baſkets and Chimney Lines, Diaper and Corded Dimity, Purl, Cotton Thread, *French* Do. Hair Rolls and Curls, *&c. &c.*

JANE CHARLTON.

*** All Kinds of MILLINERY made in the NEWEST FASHION

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a white MARE about four Feet four Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, the near hind Hoof white, and branded on the near Shoulder S. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings. SILVANUS STOKES.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a white HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, about eight Years old, branded on the near Buttock as well as can be made out L or IL in a Piece, and ſhod all round. Poſted, and appraiſed to twelve Pounds. (‖) ROBERT ARMISTEAD.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a dark bay HORSE about thirteen Years of Age, with a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlow, trots well, and branded on the near Buttock $\frac{V}{I}$. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds.

JAMES BYARS, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a bright bay MARE about four Feet ſix Inches high, with ſome Saddle Spots, a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, paces naturally, and branded on the off Buttock 3. Poſted, and appraiſed to ten Pounds. (‖) ANTHONY ASQUE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a red and white HEIFER about three Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty five Shillings. (‖) JOHN WARE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black HORSE about four Feet eight or nine Inches high, with ſome Saddle Spots, a hanging Mane and bobby Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, a ſmall white Spot on his off Flank, and branded on the off Shoulder E. Poſted, and appraiſed to ten Pounds. (‖) JOHN WARE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a black and white COW, marked with a Crop, Slit, and Overkeel, in the left Ear, and two Nicks in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings.

(‖) JOHN BURTON.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a bright bay MARE four Feet five Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star in her Forehead, her off hind Foot white, and branded on the off Buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds.

(‖) DAVID BOWLES.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bright bay MARE about four Feet one or two Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze Face, branded on the near Shoulder, but the Brand not perceivable, trots naturally, and has a ſmall Bell on, with a large Buckle; alſo a dark bay YEARLING FILLY with a large Star in her Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds. (‖) FRANCIS READ.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a pied COW with a Crop and Underkeel in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.

GEORGE COX.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall bay MARE; two or three Years old this Spring, dockt, and branded on the Buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds. (‖) HENRY MACON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay MARE about four Feet five Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the off Buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

(‖) LEANDER HUGHES.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a white MARE about four Feet eight Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Tail, Part of her two near Hoofs white, but no Brand perceivable.

(‖) LUDWELL EVANS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bay HORSE about eight Years old, four Feet eight Inches high, with a little White in his Face, ſhod all round, appears to be a Waggon Horſe, is much rubbed with the Harneſs, trots altogether, has a ſmall Bell on, a hanging Mane and very ſhort Dock, but no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to ten Pounds.

(‖) JOHN BARNES.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a brindled OX with a Crop and a Hole in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds. (‖) HARTWELL MACON.

For SALE, *either for Wheat, Corn, or Caſh, and may be entered on at any Time as may ſuit the Purchaſer,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of ſix Hundred and fifty Acres, in *James City* County, on *Chickahominy* River, juſt above *Harrod's Ferry*, and about ten or twelve Miles from *Williamſburg*. It is good for Grain or Tobacco, a fine Place for Stock, Fiſhing, and Fowling. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, in *Norfolk*.

GOODRICH BOUSH.

GLOUCESTER County, *April* 1, 1773.

WE, the Subſcribers, finding the Wreck of a Veſſel upon *York* Spit, which was broke all to Pieces, being but the Stem, Stern, and Floor, which we ſuppoſed to be the Boat belonging to Mr. *Stephen Goſs*, in which the white Servants were drowned; and by ſounding the Bottom with our Boat Hook, we found the Foreſail, fore Halliard and Blocks, Jib, Anchor, Cable, Rudder, and two ſhort Pieces of Cable.

THOMAS POWELL.
(‖) FIELDING HOGG.
RICHARD HOGG.
JOHN AUSTINE.
ROBERT FREEMAN.

CHOICE *MADEIRA* WINE,
A FEW CASES OF
CLARET,
BARBADOS RUM,
BRANDY,
RAISINS, and MOHOGANY,
TO BE SOLD BY
PREESON BOWDOIN,
NORFOLK.

RICHMOND Town, *April* 27, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this Colony immediately.

(‖) JOHN MILLAR.

NORFOLK, *April* 13, 1773.

FIFTEEN BALES of WOOLLENS,

marked as below, and ſhipped by Meſſ. *Wakefield, Pratt*, and *Miers*, of *London*, on Board the *William, Muſco Livingſton* Maſter, conſigned to Order, will be delivered to any Perſon who produces Captain *Livingſton*'s Bill of Lading, and pays the neceſſary Charges.

GR, - - - No. A B C D E F G, 7 Bales.
R in a Diamond, No. A B C D E F G, 7 ——
H, - - - - R in a Diamond, - 1 ——

JAMES ARCHDEACON.

*** Who has for Sale a few Hogſheads of old JAMAICA SPIRIT, WEST INDIA RUM, COFFEE, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PIMENTA, GINGER, *&c.*

PETERSBURG, *April* 27, 1773.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *Terrance Lambſlidewell* to Meſſ. *William Cuninghame* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, on *Monday* the 17th of *May*, at *Dinwiddie* Courthouſe, being Court Day, a Tract of LAND in the ſaid County, containing one Hundred Acres, adjoining the Lands of *Abraham Smith, William Ford*, and *Drury Oliver*; alſo two likely *African* born SLAVES. The Time of Payment to be agreed on at the Sale.

THOMAS GORDON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Bedford* County, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, containing ſeven Hundred Acres, three Hundred of which are ſurveyed; the Land lies well, is in good Order for Cropping, and may be entered upon in the Fall; it is well timbered with Walnut Trees, and has on it a tolerable Dwellinghouſe, other convenient Outhouſes, and a good Barn. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, and be ſhown the Land, by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives on the ſaid Plantation. (‖) WILLIAM WILEY.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, whereon is a convenient dry Store, with a Counting Room, a large Granary ſhedded down each Side, a Stable, and a Chair Houſe; all of which are in good Order, and built on the main Street. Alſo an Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, to the Amount of five Hundred Pounds Sterling. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber, who intends for *Great Britain* ſome Time before the Fall. SAMUEL PEARSON.

For SALE, *and to be entered on immediately,*

THE HOUSE in which the late Captain *William Prentis* lived, next Door to Mr. *Spurr*'s, below the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*. Inquire of

JOHN PRENTIS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 20*th of* May, *being* Norfolk *County Court Day*,

AN exceeding pleaſant and commodious LOT of LAND juſt above the *Town Point* Wharf, on the main River, in the Borough of *Norfolk*, capable of great Improvement, on which is a new two Story Brick Dwellinghouſe, with two good Warehouſes, and other neceſſary and convenient Outhouſes, extremely convenient for a Merchant who carries on the *Weſt India* Buſineſs, and with little Expenſe a Wharf may be made for a Ship to lie along-ſide. The above Lot and Improvements will be ſold on paying one Half ready Money, and ſix Months Credit will be allowed for the other Half, giving Bond and Security to

(2‖) WILLIAM SIMPSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Prince George*, on the 10th Inſtant *(April)* a luſty, ſtrong, boney Negro Fellow named BOB, of a browniſh Complexion, upwards of ſix Feet high, about fifty Years old, bow-kneed, and had on a Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt; he carried away with him ſundry other Things, namely, a blue Coat and gray *German* Serge Waiſtcoat and Breeches, has a long Viſage, a *Roman* Noſe, and one of his upper fore Teeth is out. He has a Wife at Mr. *John Nelſon*'s in *Louiſa*, and I imagine he is gone up there, and may be harboured by ſome of his Negroes. The ſaid Fellow is outlawed, and I will give TEN POUNDS Reward for his Head ſevered from his Body, or FORTY SHILLINGS if brought alive. He has been burnt in the Hand, and I ſuppoſe ſome evil diſpoſed Perſon has given him a Paſs, that he may paſs for a Freeman.

JOHN WOODLIEF, Senior.

PETERSBURG, *April* 21, 1773.

RUN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, two Slaves, namely: A Negro Fellow named FORTUNE, about ſix Feet high, ſlim made, has a thin Noſe for one ſo black as he is, and appears to be about forty Years of Age; he took with him ſundry Wearing Apparel, particularly a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches almoſt new, a Thickſet Coat, a brown Sailor's Jacket, a red great Coat, a fine Hat, pretty much worn, with a large Brim, and commonly has it cocked up, wears a red Worſted Cap in common, and ſometimes a Silk one. Alſo a Wench named AMINTA, appears to be about thirty Years of Age, ſhort and well made, has much the Look of an *Indian*, and is ſo, her Mother having been brought from the *Spaniſh* Main to *Rhode Iſland*, has long black Hair, which ſhe wears in her Neck, and took with her a black Quilt, a red Flannel Petticoat, a dark Ground Calico Gown, a blue and white one, and an old light coloured Stuff ditto, a red Cardinal, a black Bonnet, and ſeveral other Things. I lately had them of Captain *John Atkinſon*, and as they were brought from *Rhode Iſland*, it is probable they will endeavour to get there again, as they pretend to Freedom. I requeſt it as a Favour of all Maſters of Veſſels not to harbour or entertain them, as it will probably be attended with bad Conſequences. I will give a Reward of THREE POUNDS if they are taken fifty Miles from home and ſecured ſo that I may get them again, and THIRTY SHILLINGS if within that Diſtance. (‖) WILLIAM BRADLEY.

COMMITTED to *Northumberland* Jail, a NEGRO WOMAN about twenty five Years of Age, about five Feet high, very likely, and well made, ſays her Name is HANNAH, that ſhe belongs to Mr. *Charles Pinckard* of *Fauquier*, and that ſhe has been from her Maſter ever ſince *July* laſt. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying Charges to

(‖) JOHN CRAINE, Jailer.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *John Smith* of *Hanover* County, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the Premiſes, ſome Time next Fall, and to be entered on at *Chriſtmas*, a valuable Tract of LAND in *Henrico* County, on the *Brook* Swamp, between four and five Miles from *Richmond*, and two Miles from the *Meadow* Bridges, known by the Name of *Pickenocky*, containing about two Hundred Acres, whereon is an extraordinary Piece of Dam Work, nearly finiſhed, which will effectually keep off the Overflowings of the *Brook* from upwards of a Hundred Acres of exceeding rich well timbered low Grounds. Likewiſe a Tract of about two Thouſand Acres of very rich and well timbered LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, near the Mouth of the *Great Bird*, and oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland, having on it a Plantation in Order for working ſixteen Hands; and the Soil is very ſuitable for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. This Land will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Alſo the Reverſion of a Tract of about five Hundred Acres of very good Tobacco and Grain LAND, in *Goochland* County, on the Branches of the *Little Bird*, contiguous to the Lands of Mr. *Samuel Giſh*, at whoſe Death the Purchaſer will have Poſſeſſion. The Lands in *Goochland* will be ſhown by Mr. *John Ware*, near the Premiſes, and the Days of Sale and Time of Payment will be made known in a future Advertiſement.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to make them known to

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

N. B. For the Convenience of thoſe who may have Accounts to ſettle with me for Tranſactions had with Mr. *Smith*, I ſhall attend at every *Hanover* Court, and the two ſucceeding Days in *Hanover* Town.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 2, 1773.

AS I intend for *Britain* in *June*, I propoſe ſelling, on *Monday* the 24th of *May* next, being *Fredericksburg* Fair Day, or privately, as may be agreed upon before, four Hundred Acres of LAND upon the *Fall Hill*, three Miles from Town, with TWENTY SLAVES, and STOCKS of CATTLE, *&c.* Ten and one Third Acres of MEADOW LAND, adjoining the Town. The FERRY and FERRY LOTS, together with the Store and Warehouſes thereon. For ready Money, Bills, or Tobacco, as may ſuit the Purchaſers. (6) JAMES HUNTER, Junior.

FIVE POUNDS
REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Baltimore* Town, *Maryland*, on the 10th of *February* laſt, an *Iriſh* indented Servant Lad named PATRICK MALONE, about twenty Years of Age, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, well ſet, with ſhort brown Hair, ſpeaks quick, and a good Deal on the Brogue; he had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarſe Yarn Stockings, and Country Shoes; it is ſuppoſed he ſtole, and carried with him, a blue Coat trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a blue Jacket and Country Cloth Breeches, a white Linen Shirt, and a Pair of white Yarn or Thread Stockings. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I may get him again ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS if he is taken in the County, and the above Reward if out of the Province, beſides all reaſonable Charges for bringing him home.

(10) JAMES FRANKLIN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 24, 1773.

WHEREAS ſome of thoſe indebted on the Books here have not paid due Regard to my Advertiſement of the 1ſt of *December* laſt, I give them this laſt Notice, that all and every Account not paid off, or a good Part of it, before the 20th of *April*, or our *May* Fair at the fartheſt, or ſettled by Bond or other Specialty before that Time, will moſt certainly be put into the Hands of a Lawyer, without Reſpect of Perſons. Unavoidable Reaſons will oblige me to this, which I ſhall probably in Time acquaint them with. Thoſe who may be put to Trouble and Expenſe cannot now blame me for Want of Notice.

*** I have ſold Part of the Goods now on Hand, but ſo as not to diſſort the Store, and have ſtill a large Aſſortment on Hand, which I will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, on the Terms formerly advertiſed. Any Perſon who will purchaſe the Whole ſhall have them on Terms which they themſelves will ſay are very low and reaſonable.

(tf) GEORGE MITCHELL.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subſcriber lives, in *King* and *Queen* County, about a Mile and a Half from *Todd*'s Warehouſe, containing ſix Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in good Order for Cropping, having a large Peach and Apple Orchard thereon beginning to bear, a Quantity of low Grounds which may be made good Meadow with little Expenſe; the Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, and other Outhouſes, have been built between four and five Years. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

(tf) R. DAINGERFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preeſon Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

THE Subſcriber will ſell, on reaſonable Terms, his LAND and HOUSES whereon he now lives, known by the Name of HOOD's, in *Prince George*, on *James* River. As to its Situation, it is hardly worth While to ſay any Thing about it, though it is looked upon to be the moſt pleaſant Place, and has the fineſt View, of any Seat on *James* River. I have juſt now finiſhed a Houſe upon it, in the beſt Manner, thirty three Feet by forty, with two large Rooms and a large Paſſage below, and three Rooms above; there is alſo a Garden lately paled in with good Cypreſs Pales, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, a very good Storehouſe, ſundry Lumber Houſes, and a Set of very good Tobacco Warehouſes. I think, with very little Trouble, there might be an Inſpection erected there again, as it is the general Cry of the People for it; and as the Place is very well ſituated for carrying on both the Inland and *Weſt India* Trade, any Perſon, with a pretty good Capital, may carry them on to a very great Extent. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William M'Whann*, Merchant in *Blandford*, or to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

(Tf) DAVID SCOTT.

For SALE, *in the Town of* NEWCASTLE,

A LARGE two Story DWELLINGHOUSE, with three commodious Rooms on a Floor, each with a Fireplace. It is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern, and is pleaſantly ſituated near the River. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

(Tf) W. JOHNSON.